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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE great event of the week—the leading topic of the day—is, of course, the inauguration of the International Exhibition. The opening ceremonies were accomplished on Thursday under the most favourable auspices as regards that most important and—in England—capricious element, the weather. A sun of almost unexampled brilliancy smiled upon the scene. In the midst, however, of the general satisfaction

experienced, and in spite of the incomplete state of many of the foreign courts, and of the changes in the official arrangements, which appear to have been innumerable, and have continued almost until the moment of the opening, the proceedings on Thursday may be regarded as a complete success.

There were not wanting demerits, suggestions of sadness, and regret. The Prince Consort, to whom the exhibitors of both 1851 and 1862 owe so much, is now no more; and, as a con-

sequence of that sad bereavement, her Majesty the Queen took her departure from London on the evening preceding the great ceremony, to which her presence would have lent additional grace and grandeur. Notwithstanding these important drawbacks, however, the occasion of the inauguration of this the second great international competition which this country has witnessed, was one which could not fail to excite deep emotion, and to awaken a proud



OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—THE ENTRANCE BENEATH THE EASTERN DOME.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 18.



reflection. After a lapse of eleven years we have again collected in our metropolis the products of human ingenuity, industry, and taste from all parts of the world—the natural products of the earth, and the choicest handiworks of man; and we have at the same time amongst us hundreds of distinguished and eminent persons of almost every nation and every tongue.

In the Exhibition building at South Kensington things of utility, of ornament, and of beauty, are placed before us in rich and lavish profusion; and we are invited to examine, to compare, and to reflect, to note the progress made since 1851, to observe where defects and deficiencies exist, and to brace ourselves up for still further achievements. We have once again gathered together in one place and at one time all that can minister to the conveniences and comforts of life, as well as the choicest creations of the arts whose province it is at once to elevate the minds of the masses and gratify the refined and polished taste of the educated. The *utile* and the *dulce*, the ideal and the practical, are eminently combined in the exhibition; and the man must indeed be devoid of sympathy with his age and with his kind who fails to find in the study of such a display a delightful occupation, and themes of agreeable, useful, and profitable contemplation. The authors and contributors to this great intellectual festival have done their part: it remains for the public to enjoy and to utilise what has been placed before them.

It occasionally happens, nowadays, that important political questions are solved in the money market. An instance of this took place the other day when Russia, not knowing where to turn for money, suddenly appealed to London and Paris for assistance. The Russian loan seems to have been well taken up in London, and, immediately after the issue, the hundred pound debentures, given out at 96, were quoted at 1½ premium. The Russian Government will now have fifteen million pounds with which to proceed to the final act of self-emancipation. The reader is probably aware that hitherto, for the want of a little ready money, it has been found impossible to settle the new relations between proprietor and peasant brought about by the Emperor's decree of March 3, 1861. Since that date the peasants have been free in all things but this—that they are still "temporarily" obliged to remain on the land which they have hitherto been in the habit of cultivating. But they have the best reasons in the world for not leaving it, inasmuch as the ground to which they were formerly "assigned" is now assigned to them. Each liberated agricultural serf has a house, a small farmyard, and a portion of land at his disposition, for which he can pay either in work or in rent. The amount of rent payable to the proprietor has been fixed in a somewhat arbitrary manner, by the Government, and averages eight or nine roubles a year. The peasant, as a rule, prefers not to pay it; and it is difficult to force him to do so, as he can neither be turned off the estate nor have his property seized—with the exception of such superfluities as he is not likely to possess. Nevertheless, as the liberated peasants have had a great deal of land made over to them under the new regulations, and as they have already learnt—to the number of twenty-two millions—the formidable art of not paying their rent, it is evident that, in common justice, some substitute for this unpaid rent must be found and offered to the proprietors. The Government has been called upon to advance, part in bank-notes and part in State bills, a sum equal to the fixed annual value of the land ceded, multiplied by 16½ (that is to say, capitalised at 6 per cent), and to look to the peasants for repayment—obtaining it from them in the form of a land tax, or in any other easy mode that may be devised. To this demand the Government seems about to respond in a befitting manner. Fifteen million pounds sterling will not enable it by a great deal to indemnify the proprietors to the full extent of their claims, but it will place it in a position to offer something like ten per cent in cash and the rest in bills bearing interest and redeemable at certain fixed periods.

It may be as well to state that not a farthing of this money will be given to the proprietors as compensation for the loss of their serfs, but as compensation for the land given to the serfs on their emancipation, and cut off for that purpose from the proprietors' estates. All rights over the serfs and the personal property acquired by them were freely given up by the proprietors throughout Russia when the emancipation scheme was first proposed. It is only in connection with the important land question that difficulties have everywhere arisen.

**ARRIVAL OF LORD CANNING.**—Lord Canning, the ex-Governor-General of India, arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon last, most unexpectedly. No special packet had been ordered for his Lordship's passage by the Government, but, from the large number of distinguished passengers expected from the Continent, Mr. Churchward had given instructions at Calais for a steamer to be in readiness under the superintendence of Captain Smithett; consequently, on the arrival of Lord Canning, his Lordship at once embarked in the mail steam-packet *Empress*, and, with Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord Harris, Sir Charles and Lady Mary and Miss Wood, Mr. Serjeant Alexander, &c., made a rapid run to Dover. On arriving at the Admiralty Pier Mr. Churchward proceeded on board the packet to welcome Lord Canning once more to England, and his Lordship and distinguished party proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, to have some refreshment prior to their departure for London. At the hotel, Mr. Birmingham, the Mayor of Dover, was introduced to Lord Canning by Captain Smithett, when the chief magistrate informed his Lordship that a complimentary address had been prepared by the Corporation to be presented to his Lordship on his reaching the shores of England; but his unexpected arrival that afternoon, and the short interval of time his Lordship would remain at Dover, obliged him to represent the Corporation on the occasion. The Mayor then expressed the unanimous congratulations of the town and port of Dover on his Lordship's successful career as Governor-General, and the glorious results of that policy that had established on a firmer basis than ever the British rule in India. His Lordship warmly thanked the Mayor for the compliment paid to him. His Lordship and party proceeded to London at four o'clock.

**GOLD-DIGGING IN VICTORIA.**—Between 1851 and 1860, the extent of land which had been used wholly or partially by the gold diggers in the colony of Victoria was 640 square miles, for which the diggers had paid the Victoria Government £3,975,022, or £19 per acre. If the pastoral tenants had paid the Government in the same proportion for the land they occupied during the same period, the Government would have received from it the sum of £150,000,000.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Queen of Holland is on a visit to the Emperor at the Tuileries. The visit is said to be connected with a marriage between her son (the Prince of Orange) and Princess Anna Murat. The King of Holland, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, is shortly expected in Paris also.

Two Paris papers of Wednesday announce that General Goyon has been recalled from Rome. We notice the rumour—for we accept it yet as nothing else—although it is in direct contravention of the generally received opinion that in the struggle for supremacy between General Goyon and the Marquis Lavalette the former had won the victory. The *Patrie* actually states that General Goyon has arrived in Paris, and that a successor *ad interim* has been appointed to the command of the French troops in Rome.

In Paris the feeling in favour of intervention in America is becoming very strong, and it is generally believed that overtures have been made by the French Cabinet to that of England to effect an arrangement for a joint action for the purpose of bringing the war to a conclusion. In an article on the subject, which has attracted much attention, the *Constitutionnel* says:—"America fights, but Europe suffers; the American battle-fields are strewn with corpses, but the industrial battle-fields of Europe are covered with wounded." The *Moniteur* also points out that no cotton is to be expected for the next two years. These remarks strengthen the belief that the French Government is resolved on some decisive course, and the Northern party in Paris are very uneasy on the subject. The visit of M. Mercier, the French Ambassador in the United States, to Richmond, is said to have been connected with this subject.

The Parisians have been somewhat taken in by the announcement of a pamphlet by M. Pietri on the "Policy of France and the Italian Question." It was expected to throw some light on the Emperor's intentions, as the author was once Prefect of Police and the Emperor's agent in obtaining the annexation of Nice. Numbers flocked to purchase it, whose disappointment may be guessed when it was discovered to be merely the speech of M. Pietri formerly delivered in the Senate, with an explanatory preface. The concluding sentence of the latter sums up the whole gist of the pamphlet:—"The Court of Rome has never, and will never, listen to reason, and, in presence of a degree of tenacity which imperils the rights of Italy, the interests of France, and the peace of Europe, to hope is a delusion, and procrastination a weakness."

The manufacturers of Lyons have received orders sufficient to give employment to their hands for some time to come. The export of silk manufactured articles has considerably diminished to Spain, Italy, and Germany, which until lately was more considerable than usual. On the other hand, the export to England has considerably increased.

### SPAIN.

The last instalment of the war indemnity due to Spain from the Emperor of Morocco has been paid, and the steam-frigate *Isabella II.* has brought the amount to Alicante. The obligations of Morocco having thus been fulfilled, orders have been sent from Madrid to Rear-Admiral Pinzon to proceed with his squadron to Tetuan to take on board the Spanish garrison, and to convey it to Algiers. The evacuation of Tetuan will be effected during the month of May.

### ITALY.

The King of Italy arrived in Naples at half-past four on Monday evening, escorted by three Italian and four French frigates. He was saluted by the cannon of the forts and of some English vessels. He passed through the streets in an open carriage, and was everywhere welcomed with the most unmistakable demonstrations of enthusiasm. When he arrived at the palace he had to appear on the balcony and show himself several times to the people. A general illumination of the city took place in the evening. So far as the telegraphic announcements inform us, no counter demonstration of even the feeblest kind appears to have been attempted. His Majesty's progress from Turin to Naples was everywhere marked by demonstrations of hearty loyalty. The King received the authorities of Naples on Wednesday at a Court Dinner. The English and French Admirals with their Staffs were invited. M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador, has arrived in Naples. Various districts have sent in addresses to the King, among the rest that of Avellino, which, according to some Ultramontane accounts, was a very nest of Bourbonism. The King visited the theatre, and was received with great enthusiasm. He has also taken a step which will render him very popular with the poor of Naples, and which no doubt he was expected by them to take. He has ordered that all articles pledged at the Mont de Piété for sums under four ducats shall be returned to the owners at his expense. "The King's face gives grace," says an old ballad, and Naples is a place where the people especially like a practical exemplification of the saying.

Advices from Milan announce the discovery of a conspiracy among some of the soldiers of the old Neapolitan army. It was found that they had been secretly provided with poniards, pistols, and other weapons easily hidden, and that their object was to attempt getting up a reactionary movement in Lombardy. About forty of them had been arrested, and a military commission of inquiry had been appointed. Several priests, who were believed to have supplied the arms and money, have also been placed under arrest. Similar plots had likewise been discovered in Monza.

Numerous Hungarian deserters are arriving at Milan from Venetia.

Garibaldi has completely recovered from his indisposition. General Tiir is about to leave for the London Exhibition.

Seven hundred and eight priests of the province of Otranto having signed an address to the Pope praying him to abandon the temporal power, the Archbishop of Otranto and thirteen priests of the cathedral have sent a counter-address, in which they lavish scurrilous epithets on the 708 liberal ecclesiastics. The latter have consequently commenced an action for defamation against the Archbishop before the Criminal Court of Lecce.

Accounts from Rome state that the French and Italian troops have come to an arrangement for the suppression of reactionary movements on the Papal frontier. In conformity with this agreement French troops have entered the Neapolitan territory, advanced as far as Castelluccio, and, in concert with the Italian troops, pursued Chiavone's band. Chiavone, however, took refuge in the mountains, and the French troops then returned to the Roman States. Near Veroli they seized a cart laden with arms, ammunition, and military uniforms, sent to the brigands by Francis II.

The negotiations between Rome and Russia for the reception by the latter of a Papal Nuncio have failed. The Emperor prudently insisted that the Nuncio should maintain his relations with the Russian clergy through the Minister of Public Worship. This condition displeased the Pope, and his Holiness has determined not to send a Nuncio to St. Petersburg.

### AUSTRIA.

The great constitutional principle of Ministerial responsibility has been resolved upon by the Emperor of Austria in a Council of his Ministers. Concurrently with this important step another of great importance in the present state of the Austrian finances has been taken—the reduction in the Army of 8000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry. The first iron-clad Austrian frigate has been launched at Trieste, and three others are being built.

As mentioned in our last Number, Austrian Poland has been disturbed by an event very similar to those which not long since took place in Warsaw. Several persons were arrested in Cracow for having sung a Polish hymn in one of the churches after a high mass. It is affirmed that the singing of the hymn had not been forbidden by any public order. A mass of people assembled in front of the central police-office to demand the restoration of the prisoners. Thereupon, it is said, a body of troops fired upon the people without

any previous notice or warning of any kind. One man was killed and another wounded. The director of police obtained an order for the withdrawal of the soldiery, and the tumult did not increase.

### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian semi-official journal states that the estimates of the public income and expenditure are to be published for the future at the commencement of the fiscal year, in order to serve as a guide to the Legislature; that the Budget for 1863 shall be laid before the next Chamber at once; and that the statements contained in the Budgets shall be more detailed than they have been previously.

The primary elections at Berlin are entirely in favour of the Liberal party, and the telegraphic intelligence up to the latest date announces that the same result has taken place in the provinces. The re-election of all the deputies who represented Berlin in the last Chamber, with the exception of M. Kühne, is considered certain.

Professor Von Sybel, the celebrated German historian (of the University of Bonn), has addressed a letter to the electors of one of the Prussian districts, which is producing a great sensation. Von Sybel expresses, in clear and firm language, his entire want of confidence in the present policy of the Government, and claims for the representatives of the people a full control over the finances and the expenditure. He strongly recommends the union of all the Liberal fractions of the nation, in order to secure a Liberal representation of the best kind.

### COBURG-GOTHA.

The Diet of Coburg-Gotha have had a long and animated discussion on the opportuneness of modifying paragraph 20 of the Constitution, according to which the head of the Duchy must profess the Protestant religion. The majority of the committee had declared in the negative, and the minority regarding the stipulation of the paragraph as an anomaly with the principles of tolerance now generally admitted, called for its suppression. The vote was in favour of the majority, the bill being rejected by twenty votes to five. The measure, as is well known, was in consequence of the eventual regency of the Prince of Coburg-Cohary.

The directing committee of the National Verein, sitting at Coburg, has just appropriated a certain sum for sending workmen and small manufacturers to the Universal Exhibition at London.

### HESSE CASSEL.

The official journal of the 29th ult. publishes an ordinance of the Elector, according to which the elections for the Chamber of Deputies will take place on the basis of the electoral law of 1860. This ordinance further decrees that whoever intends either to be an elector or to accept a nomination as member must first sign a protocol containing a declaration to the effect that he recognises the Constitution of 1860 as the law of the country. Any commissioner presiding over the elections who may not act in conformity with the ordinance will be fined to the extent of from 30 to 50 thalers.

### HANOVER.

A letter from Hanover of the 25th ult. contains the following relative to the abolition of the Stade dues:—

Both Chambers have agreed to the treaty for the surrender of the Stade dues. According to the information furnished on the subject, Hanover will thus lose an annual sum of between 90,000 and 100,000 thalers; but, as the sum received in compensation is very considerable, it must be allowed that the Government has done well, and has made a good bargain. Most of the countries concerned have already paid the quotas agreed upon, and amongst them is the kingdom of Italy. The North American States have also liquidated the sum agreed upon. Venezuela and Chili have not yet cashed up, but it is expected they will soon do so. There is but little hope that Honduras, Mexico, and Ecuador will contribute anything in the way of compensation, and England has now declined her mediation in regard to these countries. The shares of all three do not amount to more than 2500 thalers, hardly the twelve-hundredth part of the entire capital sum, which loss can, therefore, be borne with patience. It is fully expected that Oldenburg will agree to the principle of the treaty sooner or later.

### RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree has been published in St. Petersburg announcing the issue of a new Five per Cent Loan, and explaining its conditions. The purpose of the loan is stated to be to place the circulation of the country on a firmer basis, by enabling the State Bank to take steps for gradually exchanging its notes for gold.

On Tuesday, the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, a decree was published exempting the working classes from paying the class tax during the year 1862. Another decree accords an amnesty to eighty-nine convicted persons, among whom are Messrs. Bialobrzski, Otto Schlenker, and Hiszpanski; and commutes the sentences of fourteen persons, among whom is the printer Maciejewski Kramstick.

The Emperor has authorised Bishop Jatomi and two other Prelates to proceed, at the public expense, to Rome, to be present at the canonisations of the Japanese martyrs.

The Municipal Council of Moscow has been reorganised. The members are henceforth to be elected by the city corporations, after the plan adopted in St. Petersburg.

### THE HERZEGOVINA.

According to a telegram from Ragusa, dated the 25th ult., the insurgents had gained a victory over the Turks. The battle took place on the Albanian territory, and the Turkish commander lost four cannon and 500 men.

The Vienna papers of Wednesday publish a telegram from Ragusa, according to which Hussein Pacha, having attacked the insurgents, had been defeated with a loss of 2000 men, 1000 horses, four pieces of cannon, and large quantities of ammunition and provisions. Both these accounts perhaps refer to the same event, notwithstanding that there are wide discrepancies in some of the details mentioned.

A telegram from Constantinople states that France, supported by Russia, has formally protested against the invasion of Montenegro by the Turks, and that consequently the frontier will not be crossed. The telegrams on this subject are somewhat puzzling. If, as one lately stated, the Prince of Montenegro has accepted all the conditions of the Turkish ultimatum, the idea of invasion must have been abandoned, and there was, therefore, no occasion for the Franco-Russian remonstrance.

### GREECE.

The Greek Chambers are convoked for the 5th of May to hold a Session extraordinary. The Government is to propose to it a series of bills having for its object to reorganise the internal administration of the country in the most complete manner.

A telegram, dated Marseilles, April 28, says:—"Letters from Athens of the 21st inform us that nineteen chiefs of the Nauplia insurgents not included in the amnesty and 100 soldiers had embarked, before Nauplia surrendered, on board the *Euménide* and *Pelican*. It is supposed these vessels have gone to Smyrna. The same letter states that Athens and the Greek provinces are tranquil."

### MEXICO.

The Paris papers publish intelligence from Vera Cruz of March 26, stating that in spite of the protests that have been made, President Juárez was collecting the forced loan by violence. Terror prevailed in Mexico. It is affirmed that if their last ultimatum does not obtain a favourable reception the Allies will march upon Mexico.

A despatch received in Paris from Vera Cruz, dated the 3rd ult., states that, France not approving of the convention of Soledad, the French troops at Tehuacan would return to Vera Cruz on the 4th ult., and set out again for the city of Mexico on the 15th. According to the same despatch Admiral Jurién de la Gravière was to take possession of the forts along the coasts. A perfectly good understanding existed between Admiral Jurién de la Gravière and General Lorencez. The health of the troops was good. Anarchy was increasing at Mexico.

### CHINA.

Advices from China to the 15th of March state that the Taepings had been defeated by the allied forces at Minghong, with a loss of 1000 killed. Foreigners have been warned to keep within bounds. Three French missionaries had been murdered by the Taepings. The foreigners in Newchang were reported to be in imminent danger.



## THE WAR IN AMERICA.

## GENERAL NEWS.

By advices from New York we learn that President Lincoln has sent a message to Congress announcing his signature and approval of the bill emancipating the slaves in the district of Columbia. In this message the President says he never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the district, and always desired to see the national capital freed from slavery in some satisfactory way. Hence he never had in his mind any question on the subject except the one of expediency rising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to his judgment, the President says he will not attempt to specify them. The President is gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonisation are recognised in the act. Three commissioners have been appointed to investigate and determine the value of slaves in the district of Columbia.

A run-out was prevalent in Washington on the 12th ult to the effect that Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, was about to leave for the Federal headquarters at Yorktown or Corinth, in the hope of negotiating with President Davis before the sickly season sets in. Another story current was, that Mr. Stanton, the Federal Secretary at War, had resigned.

Mr. Cameron, Minister to Russia, had been arrested in Philadelphia, on a warrant issued by the sheriff's officers on a complaint of Mr. Pierce Butler, for alleged illegal arrest. Mr. Wall, of Burlington, and friends, were in Philadelphia awaiting to punish Mr. Cameron for causing the arrest of Mr. Wall last autumn.

M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, arrived on the 16th ult. at Fortress Monroe and went on board the French steamer Gassendi, which steamed up to Norfolk. Curiosity was evidenced in naval circles to know if the French steamer would salute the Federal flag at Norfolk, and if the Confederate guns would salute the French flag. It is supposed that M. Mercier will visit Richmond. Some despatches state that he has gone to look after some French Government tobacco stored at Richmond. Other despatches say that M. Mercier's visit gives rise to much speculation in Washington.

In the Senate a petition 700 feet long, signed by 15,000 women, praying for the abolition of slavery, was presented by Mr. Sumner. The resolution of inquiry as to whether further legislation is necessary to enforce the article of war for preventing the reclamation of fugitive slaves within the lines of the army was taken up, and Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, made a speech in which he cited several cases in which the article in question had been violated. The Confiscation Bill was then considered, and Mr. Harris, of New York, made a speech advocating the principle of confiscating, with certain restrictions. During the proceedings Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, tendered his resignation as chairman of the Naval Committee. In the House the Select Committee on Gradual Emancipation in the Slaveholding States was announced by the Speaker. A bill for the construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan was reported from the Military Committee.

In Alabama General Mitchell has taken possession of Huntsville, a town of some note one hundred and sixteen miles from Nashville. Its possession by the Federal troops enables them to complete the work of cutting the railway connection between Virginia and the South-west, and has also injured the local communications of the Confederates, while ours are correspondingly improved. A number of locomotives and cars were taken. Pass Christian has been taken by a detachment of General Butler's army. It is in Mississippi, about fifty miles from New Orleans and thirty from Ship Island.

A gun-boat expedition had on the night of the 12th ult. proceeded up the Tennessee River, to a point near Eastport, Mississippi, landed, and, proceeding to Bear Creek Bridge, destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. This is said to cut off all communication between the main body of the Confederates at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the South, except New Orleans.

In Illinois a State convention has been held to remodel the local constitution. The convention contains a large majority of Democrats. Here is one of the articles placed in the new constitution by these Democratic reformers:—

NEGROES AND MULATTOS.—Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State after the adoption of this constitution. Sec. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage or hold any office in this State. Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

## THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

General Grant, in his official report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, after describing the first day's fighting, says:—

During the night all was quiet, and, feeling that a great moral advantage would be gained by being the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as the day dawned. The result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line from nine o'clock until probably five o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident that the enemy was retreating. My force was too much fatigued from two days' hard fighting and exposure in the open air to a drenching rain during the intervening night, to pursue immediately. General Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of their army had retreated in good order.

The following is General Beauregard's report of the second day's fighting:—

We have gained a great and glorious victory. Eight to ten thousand prisoners and thirty-six pieces of cannon. Buell reinforced Grant, and we retired to our intrenchments at Corinth, which we can hold. Loss heavy on both sides.

The Federal War Department has published the following semi-official despatch:—

Washington, April 14. In reference to Beauregard's despatch, given above, inquiries have been made at the War Department, and we are authorised to say that the report from Pittsburg Landing, already given to the public, contradicts the report in the Norfolk papers. All reports received at the War Department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of General Grant would permit, and the enemy are now shut up in Corinth.

A correspondent of a Northern journal, in describing the battle' says:—

On Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing when the approach of night, the timely aid of the gun-boats, the tremendous efforts of our artillery, and Buell's approach saved us. On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we lost on Sunday; not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camp, except General L. Wallace's. The lowest estimates place our loss at 3300 killed and wounded, and 3000 to 4000 taken prisoners. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably heavier. The rebels in their retreat left acres covered with their dead whom they had carried to their rear, and destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up.

The whole rebel army in action was 123 regiments, or 75,000 men. These facts were obtained from a brigade quartermaster, named Wintermuch, who was taken prisoner. The total Federals killed and wounded is now estimated at 8000. General Halleck had assumed the command of the army in Tennessee. The Confederate headquarters were still at Corinth. There is a space of only two miles between the two armies near Corinth, and another battle is considered imminent.

## THE LINES AT YORKTOWN.

The siege of Yorktown threatens to be a tedious business. The Confederates, commanded by Generals Lee and Magruder, have received large reinforcements, and have so strengthened a position originally very formidable as to make it evident to the besiegers that the work before them will try all their patience and skill, as well as their courage. General McClellan is reported to have demanded a reinforcement of 40,000 men, and to have been refused. The task of General McClellan here is arduous, and it cannot be concealed or denied that he will fight against serious odds, even if the Administration should decide upon sending him the reinforcements which he demands.

President Davis is reported to be in command at Yorktown. The Confederates had made a sortie in strong force, with the object of turning the left flank of the Federal army. General McClellan telegraphs to the Federal Government that the Confederates were

repulsed by General Smith. The Federal gun-boats have shelled Yorktown without effect.

## THE MERRIMAC.

In the remarkable struggle before Yorktown, towards which all eyes are now directed, the part played by the redoubtable Merrimac is not a little exciting. The presence of that vessel and her five consorts, the Yorktown, the Patrick Henry, the Teazer, the Raleigh, and the Empire—two if not three of these, iron-plated like herself—is quite sufficient to keep in check the whole Federal Navy in Hampton Roads, and is admitted to be fully equal to an additional force of 50,000 men for the defence of the Confederate position. The Merrimac, whether under the command of Captain Pegram, late of the Nashville, or under that of Commodore Tatnall, as some recent reports allege, is ably handled, and keeps the whole country in a fever of anxiety. The manner in which the Patrick Henry and the Teazer, under shelter of the Merrimac, lately captured three Union vessels under the very eyes and almost within range of the guns of the Monitor and the Federal fleet, and towed them away to Norfolk, was an exhibition of cool daring and effrontery which has greatly exasperated the Federal Army and Navy, and elicited a fresh howl of indignation against Mr. Secretary Wells for not having ordered the capture and destruction of the offending monster when she lay for five weeks disabled and undergoing repairs in the dock at Norfolk. The Monitor lies in wait, with her steam up, ready for all contingencies, but does not seem to be convinced enough of her own strength to offer battle, though she may at any moment be compelled to accept it. The British war-steamer Rinaldo, and the French war-steamer the Catinat and Gassendi, are anchored in Hampton Roads in such a position as to command a full view of the engagement whenever it may take place.

## THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A despatch received from Washington contains the following extracts from the Federal Mexican correspondence transmitted to Congress by President Lincoln:—

Mr. Seward, in his correspondence to Minister Corwin, makes the declaration that the United States do not desire to acquire any part of Mexico.

On the 9th of June Mr. Corwin informs Mr. Seward that it had been his constant endeavour, since his arrival at the city of Mexico, to possess the Mexican mind with the true cause of our difficulties, and thus enable them to estimate the danger which would result from any unfavourable termination of them. He was quite sure that, while the Mexican Government would endeavour to preserve peaceful relations with all European Powers on fair terms, it regarded the United States as its true and only friend in any struggle which might involve its national existence.

Towards the close of July Mr. Corwin remarks in his despatch that Europe is quite willing to see the United States humbled, and "will not fail to take advantage of our embarrassments to execute purposes of which she would not have dreamed had we remained at peace." This was said with reference to the joint intervention by England, France, and Spain, in the affairs of Mexico.

Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Corwin, on the 2nd of September, assured him that the President greatly desired that the political status of Mexico as an independent nation should be permanently maintained; and in December, after speaking of the joint intervention, informs him that the Government cannot consent to his returning from Mexico, as he desired.

It is known that Mr. Corwin negotiated a treaty with Mexico, but that the Senate rejected it on the ground that it was not advisable to assume, as was proposed, any portion of the principal or interest of the debt of Mexico, or which would require the concurrence of the European Powers.

In communicating this result to Mr. Corwin, Mr. Seward says in a despatch, dated April 3, "Under these circumstances the President is unable to suggest to you any other mode for contributing to the deliverance of our sister Republic from the embarrassments by which it is surrounded which will be acceptable to the Senate. Meanwhile I desire to direct your most earnest attention to the necessity of guarding, if possible, against any such pledge of the resources of Mexico to foreign Powers as might affect our cause injuriously, or impair the ability of the people of Mexico to sustain the free Government established by their own choice. You will not leave the Government of Mexico in doubt for a moment that the Government of the United States are not indifferent concerning the perils by which they are menaced."

## STATE OF THE TURKISH FINANCES.

The report of Mr. Foster and Lord Hobart on the financial condition of Turkey has just been published. The large extent to which British interests have become involved in the prosperity of Turkey by the participation of the general public in successive loans gives this document an importance which seldom attaches to reports on the finances of foreign countries.

The Turkish Government afforded to Mr. Foster and Lord Hobart, during their residence at Constantinople last year, full information on all points connected with the subject of their inquiry. Their very able report contains the first reliable statements which have been made public respecting the finances of Turkey, and is remarkable for the lucid manner in which it is drawn up, as well as for the simplicity of its suggestions.

The Turkish year 1275, corresponding to 1859-60, is the latest year for which Mr. Foster and Lord Hobart were able to obtain details of the revenue yielded by the different taxes, and of the sums spent under the different heads of expenditure; and their calculations are accordingly based on the returns for that year. The estimated deficit for the present financial year 1861-2, is about £2,920,000; of which sum £1,700,000 may be represented as the actual excess of expenditure over revenue, and £1,220,000 represents losses arising from the disordered state of the finances. It is proposed that an additional revenue of £2,200,000 should be raised, and that the special charges should be liquidated gradually; and the following means are suggested as those by which this extra revenue could be raised easily and without burdening the resources of the country. 1. That the strange anomaly by which Constantinople and its environs are exempted from direct taxation should cease. 2. That the tithe of Anatolia should be collected in the improved manner adopted in Roumelia. 3. That a tax should be imposed on male servants; and 4. That the stamp and tobacco duties should be increased. By these simple means it is conclusively shown that the additional revenue required can be raised without difficulty.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HOLY LAND.

SEVERAL correspondents send from Jerusalem accounts of the Prince of Wales's stay in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. One says:—

The first two days of camp life near Jerusalem were devoted to the Holy City itself. The Prince visited the English missionary school and church, the Mosque of Omar, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Mount of Olives, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, and, lastly, the great mosque which is built over the tomb of David. This last building is rigorously taboo to unbelievers, and its gates were opened reluctantly even to the Prince of Wales. I believe the Pacha of Jerusalem had to use the most strenuous arguments, and rely on the advocacy of an imposing military force, to damp the sacred ardour of the Turks, who were eager to prevent, or at least avenge, the outrage offered to their local traditions. But, in spite of many centuries of precedent, the Prince entered the mosque, and had the privilege of standing where no infidel has stood since the Crusades. Yet it is said that the most sacred places were not shown to him, and that the fanaticism of the Jerusalem Turks triumphed even in its defeat.

The fifth day of our stay was devoted to an excursion to Bethlehem and the Convent of Mar Saba, on which occasion the Mar Saba Bedouins were struck with the brilliant idea of kidnapping the Frankish Sultan and his party. These gallant marauders mustered in great force, and made a formidable and imposing appearance on the heights, from which they reconnoitred the small army which marched under the Prince's banner. The result of this reconnaissance was, that they thought it not prudent to attack us, so they only stood on the alert, ready to cut off any stragglers that might come within their reach. These Bedouins have lately been grossly insulted by the Sultan's Government, which insisted on levying recruits among them. To resist so unprecedented and tyrannical a design they have banded together in great force, and are at this present moment encamped near the Mar Saba, where they have had one or two skirmishes with the Sultan's troops. There has been much firing and some bloodshed, and the children of the desert are in a high state of excitement and indignation.

From Bethlehem the party proceeded to the Dead Sea, which is not near so dead nor so desolate as it has pleased travellers to describe it. The water, though not very limpid, was at all events sufficiently pure and cool to invite one to a dip, and the majority of the company, including the Prince, responded to the invitation. But the Jordan, which was reached the same day, is the river for bathing, and that scorched and cracked condition of the skin, that general dryness and grittiness which is caused by long rides under

an Eastern sun, is of all others the condition for enjoying it. That night the Prince's party camped at Jericho, and on the following day we proceeded to Elizabeth's Well and Bathania, and thence back to Jerusalem.

On Monday, April 6, the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Hebron, when, against the very teeth of precedent, he made his way triumphantly into the mosque containing the tombs of Abraham and his family. One writer, describing the visit, says:—

In the recess on the right is the alleged tomb of Abraham, on the left that of Sarah, each guarded by silver gates. The shrine containing the tomb of Sarah we were requested not to enter, as being that of a woman. The shrine of Abraham, after a momentary hesitation, and with a prayer offered to the patriarch for permission to enter, was thrown open. The chamber is paved in marble. The tomb consists of a coffinlike structure, like most Moslem tombs, built up of plastered stone or marble, and hung with carpets—green, embroidered with gold. The three which cover this tomb are said to have been presented by Mohammed II., Selim I., and the late Sultan, Abdul Medjid. Within the area of the church or mosque were shown in like manner the tombs of Isaac and Rebekah. They differed from the two others in being placed under separate chapels, and closed, not with silver, but iron gates. To Rebekah's tomb the same decorous rule of the exclusion of male visitors naturally applied as in the case of Sarah's. But, on requesting to see the tomb of Isaac, we were entreated not to enter, and, on asking with some surprise why an objection which had been conceded for Abraham should be raised in the case of his far less eminent son, were answered that the difference lay in the characters of the two patriarchs.

"Abraham was full of lovingkindness; he had withstood even the resolution of God against Sodom and Gomorrah; he was goodness itself, and would overlook any affront. But Isaac was proverbially jealous, and it was exceedingly dangerous to exasperate him. When Ibrahim Pacha (a conqueror of Palestine) had endeavoured to enter, he had been driven out by Isaac, and fell back as if thunderstruck."

The tombs of Jacob and Leah were shown in recesses corresponding with those of Abraham and Sarah, but in a separate cloister, opposite the entrance of the mosque. Against Leah's tomb, as seen through the grate, two green banners reclined, the origin and meaning of which were unknown. The gates of Jacob's shrine were opened without difficulty, but it calls for no special remark.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

## CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

The surrender of Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah River, which took place on the 11th ult., renews the interest of the operations of the combined naval and military expedition under the command of Commodore Dupont and General Sherman on the coast of Georgia. The accompanying Engraving of a portion of the tract of the railroad between Savannah and Charleston, South Carolina, will convey a notion of the sort of country through which the Federal troops will have to advance in order to reach the first-named city. Assuredly they will find some naughty bits to swim—or at least to wade—in, as it is stated that in constructing batteries to cut off the communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah the guns had "to be conveyed at night, before anything more than a mere trail had been cut through the cane-brakes, the ground being so swampy that large planks had to be placed and replaced for the heavy pieces to go upon, the men pulling and swearing, being at times knee-deep in mud." The railroad passes through an almost interminable swamp, the trestle-work, as it is called, being built of pitch pine. The Federals propose to destroy the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, with the view of cutting off the communications of the Confederates between the two cities; and a correspondent of a New York paper, referring to this project, remarks that "under the trestle-work of the track there is kindling enough in the shape of grass, reeds, and decayed wood, to start a quick fire, which, once started, would leave the road in such a condition that it would be many a day ere Secesh would make use of it as a thoroughfare." The city of Savannah stands on a bluff sandy point, about twelve miles from the mouth of the river of the same name. Its harbour is excellent, and is defended by two forts. The distance between Savannah and Charleston is eighty-five miles. The surrender of Fort Pulaski is supposed by the Federals to make the speedy capture of Savannah certain. The surrender, as we have mentioned, took place on the 11th ult., after, as is stated, a gallant defence against guns mostly superior in weight to those in the fort. The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrott guns at King's Landing. All the barbette guns at the side were dismounted, and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. The balls entered the magazine, and a clear breach was made in it. The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clean through the walls at nearly every fire. No particulars are given of the numbers of men and officers in the fort at the time of its surrender; it is stated, however, that "none of its defenders were killed, and but four wounded"—a statement scarcely consistent with the above description of the effects of the bombardment, or with a remark said to have been made by the Confederate commander, Colonel Olmstead, the day before the surrender, that the fire of the Federal guns was so hot that "no human being could stand upon the ramparts for even a single moment, and that over 1000 large shells had exploded within the fort."

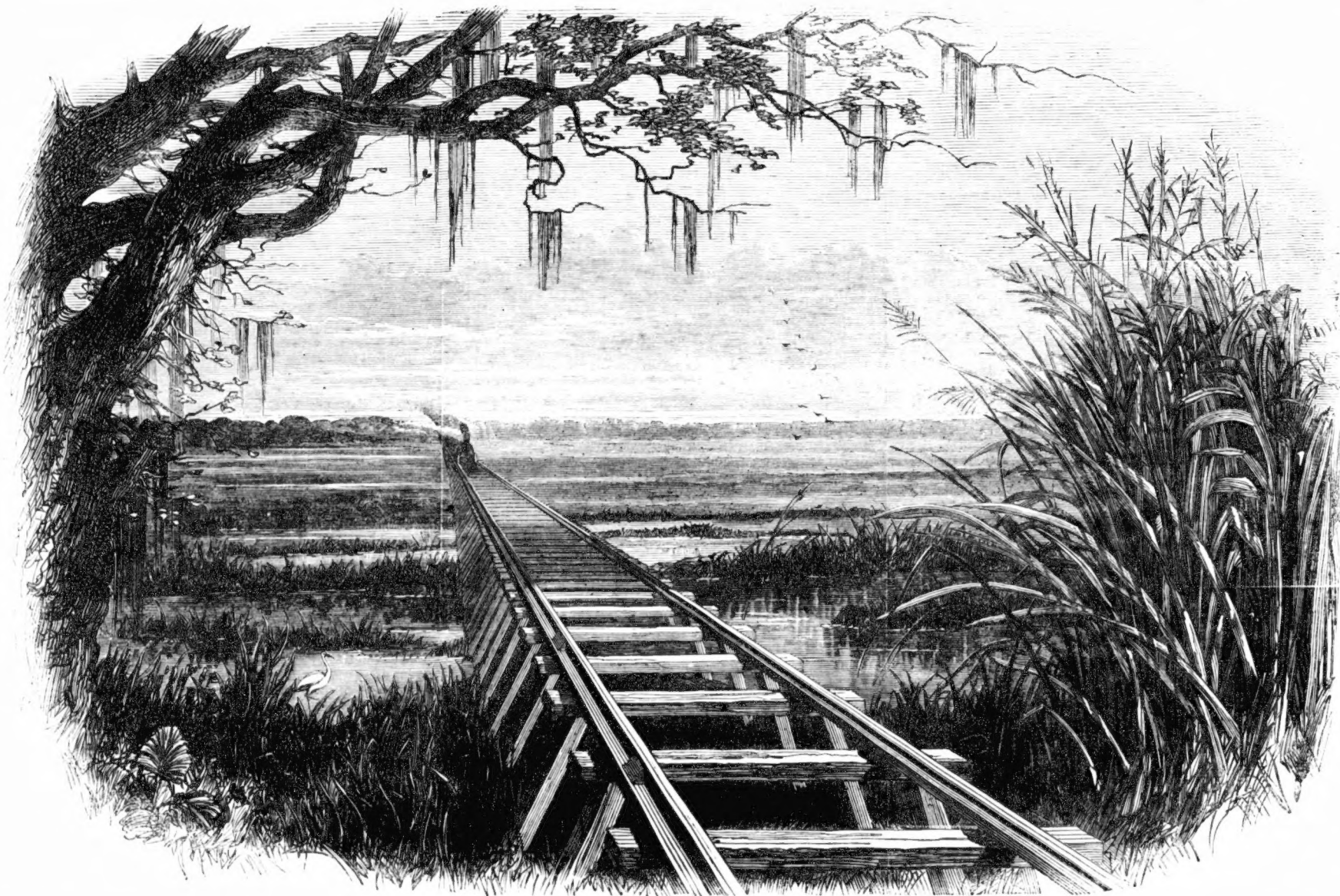
The New York Journal of Commerce has the following remarks on the capture of Fort Pulaski:—

It is not likely that an advance on Savannah will meet with formidable opposition. Fort Jackson is a small work, four miles below the city, on a site near a bend in the river, and commands the channel. It is built of heavy brick masonry, and has an armament of ten 24-pounders, several pieces and howitzers, and a few mortars. Above this fort again, as described by the Richmond Dispatch, are batteries enough to make it a serious undertaking to proceed to Savannah, but any obstacles of this character must speedily yield to overpowering force. The Dispatch assumed in advance that the acquisition of the city by the Federals would avail little. The editor vauntingly said—"When at Savannah, what will the Yankees have obtained? The people there will hold no intercourse with them. Were the trading Rhode Island senator there with his vessel he would find no one to open a trade with him. There is indeed nothing there. There is no cotton, and the banks have transferred their valuables to the interior; so there is nothing for trade, and little whereupon to employ the other predominant passion of the Yankees—stealing. They may burn Savannah. Well, let them, if they can reach it." At last accounts there were supposed to be at Savannah and thereabouts 30,000 Confederate troops. The blockade of Savannah is now complete, and we take it that the vessels which have done duty in that neighbourhood may seek employment elsewhere. The fall of Pulaski places the Union in undisputed possession of the entrances to Savannah, and for the future we shall not hear of vessels running the blockade into that river. The damage done on the walls of the fort by the guns brought to bear is another illustration of the progress and improvements in artillery. Stone forts and wooden ships have ceased to rank high in the offensive and defensive means of war. A few years ago we built this fort a strong and well-planned work of military art. Now, with our improved artillery, finding it in the hands of an enemy, we batter it down like a child's toyhouse.

## CONFEDERATES "IN LIMBO."

Our other Engraving connected with the American contest represents a party of Confederate prisoners in the dungeon of the State House at Jefferson City, Missouri. Some of these men are represented by the Unionists as desperate characters, who pass a great portion of their time in the dungeon of the prison, and even there are apt to cause trouble and alarm to their gaolers—a statement which seems to be confirmed by the resistant position of the sentry at the door, albeit his attitude is not the most graceful. One of the group in our Engraving is the son of Governor Jackson, who, having espoused the cause of "Secesh," was obliged to fly from his official duties on the advance of the Federals into the State. Complaints are often made by the prisoners that they are badly treated, especially as regards the quality and quantity of the food they are allowed, and some of them were engaged in declaring their sentiments on this subject—in not the most elegant language—at the moment when the sketch was taken from which our Engraving has been made. It is to be hoped that the horrors inseparable from civil war will be so far modified on both sides as that men no longer in a position to resist will not be treated with unnecessary harshness. The large number of prisoners captured by the Confederates at Pittsburg Landing may, perhaps, induce the Unionists to treat humanely those of the former who are in their hands, and no feeling of revenge should induce the Secessionists to be over-rigorous with the captives now in General Beauregard's hands.





CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD THROUGH THE SWAMPS.

**RECEPTION OF JAPANESE AMBASSADORS BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.**

It is not long since we noticed and gave Engravings of the reception of the representatives of Siam at the French Court, and now, in the absence of any important political events, the world of Paris has been amused by the state visit of the Japanese Ambassadors. On their official presentation the Emperor said to them: "The reception which you meet with in France and the entire liberty which you enjoy, will convince you that hospitality is one of the first virtues of every civilised people"—a remark to which recent events in Japan must

have added peculiar emphasis, and which, when reported at the Japanese Court, may be taken as a salutary hint for the future.

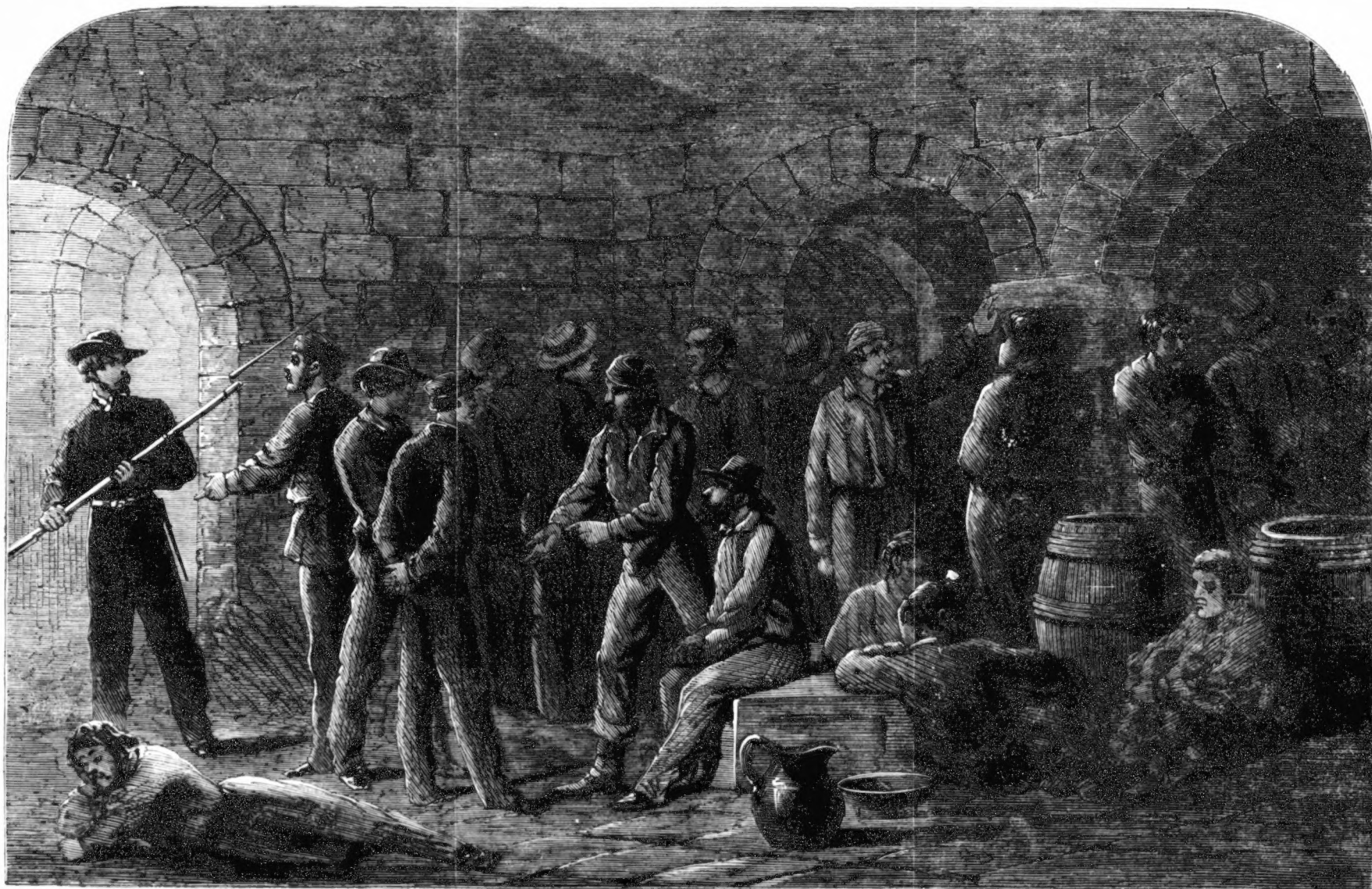
Previous to the arrival of the Ambassadors at Paris, apartments had been prepared for them in the Hôtel du Louvre. They were received at the Lyons railway station by M. Feuillet de Conches, Introducer of Ambassadors, and were escorted to their hotel by a detachment of cavalry.

It is said that during their stay at Marseilles there were policemen stationed at the door to keep off the crowd, and to each of these officers the Ambassadors presented a cigar, which, being composed

of opium as well as tobacco, neutralised the vigilance of their guard and sent them to sleep, in which condition they were discovered by the next inspector who went his rounds.

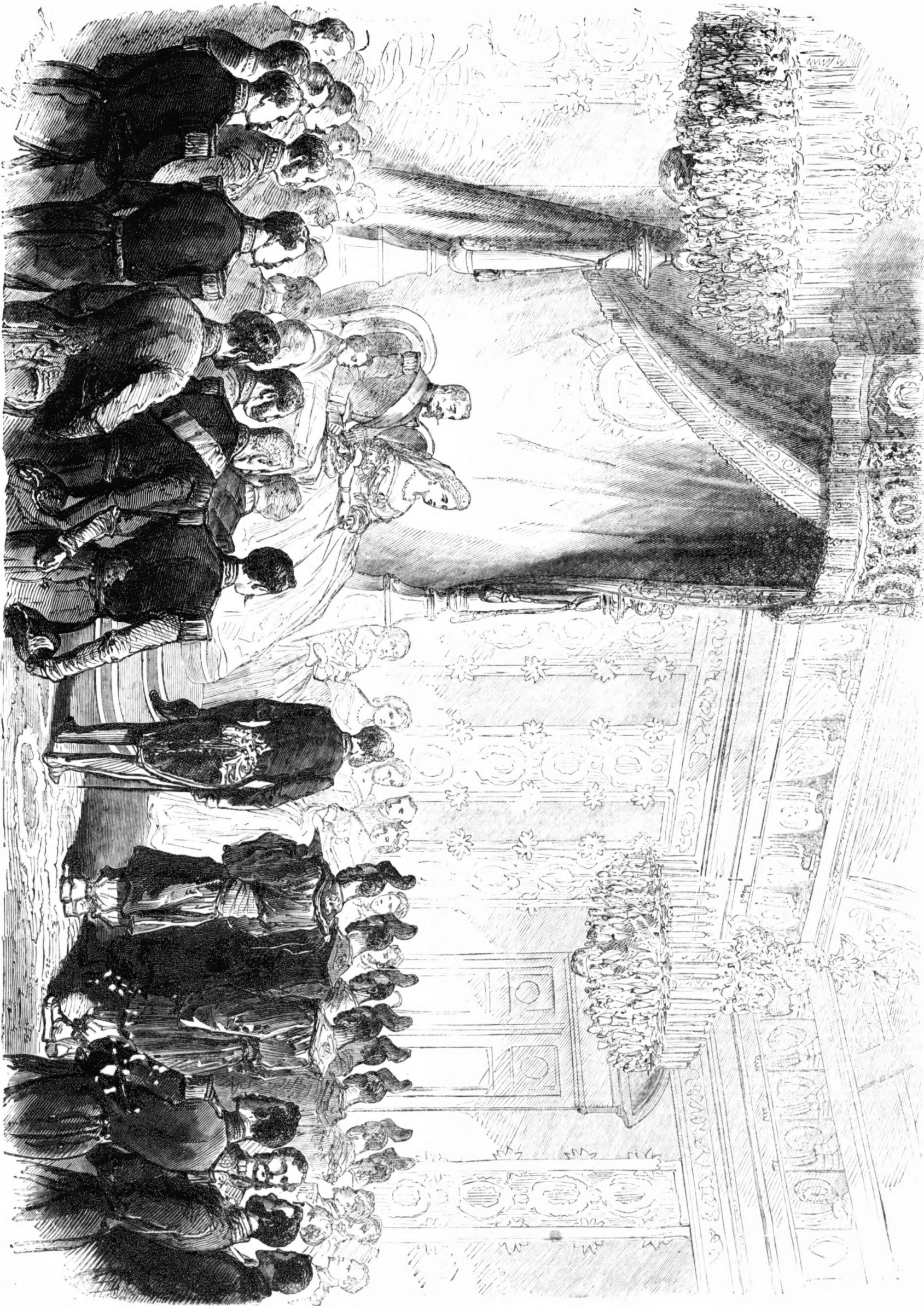
The Ambassadors requested of the Emperor that they should be permitted to return to their own country in a French vessel of war, an arrangement to which the Emperor readily acceded.

The Ambassadors from Japan landed at Dover on Wednesday where they were seized upon and compelled to endure the usual amount of municipal boredom by listening to a corporation address. They have since arrived in London.



CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN THE DUNGEON OF THE STATE HOUSE, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.





RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS BY THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—THE THRONE-ROOM OF THE TUILERIES.



## IRELAND.

**DESTRUCTION OF SALMON.**—A conservator of Limerick district has published an extraordinary statement. In a four days' visit to the Lower Shannon he saw no less than 117 fixed engines for catching salmon, some of them having three and more traps. The amount of fish that came from them in one week was 188 boxes, or nearly twenty tons. The river, he adds, is overfished, and in a very short time will become valueless, unless such wholesale destruction is stopped by Act of Parliament. The attention of the resident gentry has been called to this important subject, and steps will be taken to have it brought under the notice of the House of Commons.

**A FAMILY OF CRIMINALS.**—A man named John Murphy, alias Macgill, has been committed to Armagh Gaol for having burglariously entered the house of Mr. Joseph Gibson Keady and broken open a cashbox and otherwise injured his property. He is the youngest son of Peter Macgill, who was tried at Armagh Summer Assizes, 1845, on a charge of murdering Christopher Jordan, the principal witness being his own eldest son. The jury could not agree, and Macgill was tried at the two following assizes, but no verdict could be arrived at. He was arraigned a fourth time on a charge of burglary connected with the murder, and, having pleaded "Guilty," he was transported for life. The second son was sentenced to penal servitude at the Monaghan Assizes; and now the third, and youngest, is in the hands of justice, his identity as the burglar being sufficiently attested.

**VISIT OF DR. CULLEN TO ROME.**—Dr. Cullen, in a letter addressed to the clergy of his diocese, announces his intention of paying an early visit to Rome. "As his Holiness has invited the Bishops of the Catholic Church to assist at the canonisation of several martyrs of Japan who laid down their lives rather than renounce their faith, I am desirous to respond to the wishes of the successor of St. Peter, and intend to proceed to Rome towards the end of May. When in his presence I shall not fail to endeavour to console our Holy Father in his sufferings by informing him of the love and veneration you bear him, and of our anxiety to assist him by your contributions to the Peter's Pence Association, and also by describing to him the progress of religion among you, and your many good works."

**LANDLORD GENEROSITY.**—The Marchioness of Ely has, in the name of her son, the youthful Marquis, given instructions that seed oats, potatoes, and other seeds shall be distributed among those of the tenants on his Fermanagh estate who at this time would, if not assisted, be compelled to let the land be uncropped, or make ruinous sacrifices to procure seed. A Clare journal notes another instance of landlord generosity. It responds with much pleasure to the wish of the tenants on the estate of Mr. Henry Stuart Barton and Mr. Edward Percival Westby, in the west of this county, to express their gratitude for the generous and well-timed aid given them in supplying them this season, gratis, with the seeds required for their farms.

**MURDER NEAR CASHEL.**—A French gentleman, named Gustave Thiebaut, who had bought an estate in Tipperary, near the town of Cashel, was shot dead in the neighbourhood of his residence on Monday. Three men who were formerly tenants on his estate have been apprehended on suspicion; and it is supposed that their eviction from the land by orders of the murdered gentleman led to the commission of the crime. It is somewhat remarkable that a former proprietor of this estate, a gentleman named Itoe, was murdered near the same spot fifteen years ago. The assassins on that occasion were convicted and executed.

## THE PROVINCES.

**EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF THEFT.**—At the Townhall, Leeds, on Tuesday, a nailmaker named John Ellis, residing in Eastfield-street, Bk, was charged by his wife with stealing a large Bible which a young man had presented to her some years ago. The magistrates informed the woman that what was hers was her husband's, and what was his was his own, and he could not be punished for removing his own property. The prosecutrix seemed perfectly amazed at the decision.

**WHOLESALE POISONING.**—The body of Mrs. Ann Atkinson, dressmaker of Kirby Lonsdale, who died in October, 1860, has been disinterred, there being reason to believe that she had been poisoned by a Mrs. Taylor, alias Wilson, with whom she was staying in London. A frightful chain of atrocities is alleged against this Mrs. Taylor, who appears, under the garb of devoted friendship, to have lured her victims to her house and then poisoned and robbed them, and in some cases even to have adopted that means of destroying her victims for no apparent purpose than the removal of an obstacle to the gratification of her passions. She was committed for trial on Tuesday last by the magistrate at the Marylebone Police Office for attempting the life of a Mrs. Cornell by poison.

**THE SALMON FISHERIES IN YORKSHIRE.**—A large and influential meeting of those interested in the salmon fisheries of Yorkshire was held a few days ago at the Royal Station Hotel in York. The Earl of Harewood took the chair. A resolution was proposed and adopted to the effect that the meeting be formed into an association to be called "The Yorkshire Salmon Fishery Protection Association," for the purpose of providing means for the free passage of salmon over millweirs and other obstructions to their migration to and from the sea. It was resolved that a general fund to carry out the purposes of the association should be raised by subscription. Committees were appointed separately to collect subscriptions for the erection of passages over the weirs of the Ouse, the Ure, the Swale, the Nidd, the Wharfe, and the Derwent. To defray the expenses to be incurred for the protection of the fish during the spawning season, it was resolved that a schedule of rates should be prepared payable by the proprietors according to their river frontage, and to be afterwards submitted to them for approval at a meeting called for the purpose. A deputation was named to wait upon the trustees of the Ouse Navigation, the Lenton Lock Navigation Commissioners, and the managers of the Boroughbridge Navigation, to express to them the feeling of the meeting that they should, as public bodies, place fish-ladders over the weirs at Naburn Lock, Lenton Lock, and Boroughbridge Lock. A sum of £55 was subscribed in the room for the general purposes of the association, and a secretary and treasurer were appointed.

**MURDER.**—A waggoner named Gardener fell in love with Sarah Kirby, a girl in the employ of Mr. Edge, of Henley-in-Arden, but, as he did not bear the best of characters, she refused his addresses. On Wednesday week Gardener went into the kitchen, where the girl was washing, and asked her to get him the gun to shoot at some rooks. She fetched the gun, which was loaded, and he deliberately took off the percussion-caps, picked out the nipples that it might not miss fire, and then, having again put on the caps, shot the girl. The charge of the gun struck her at the back of the neck, and she fell dead at the moment. Miss Davis, the housekeeper, hearing the report of the gun, came out of the sitting-room, on which Gardener threatened to shoot her also. She contrived to get back to the room and bolt the door, however, and the murderer, who throughout acted as a madman, after trying in vain to force it, ran out of the house and tried to get to her through the window. Failing in this, he returned into the house, which he ransacked in search of plunder. A boy was at work in the garden, and as he passed him Gardener presented the gun at him, but the lad, who did not know what had happened, only laughed, as he thought it was in fun, and the man did not fire at him. Not finding Miss Davis anywhere in the yard or garden, the murderer went back into the house, and with a coal-hammer broke open a desk and took from it some powder and shot and what money he could find. Miss Davis heard him breaking open the desk, and at once made her escape through one of the windows. Gardener was traced to Stratford-on-Avon, and it was found that a man had sold a double-barrelled gun for a sovereign, had sold to another a shotpouch, and had been seen drinking at a small public-house. On proceeding to this place they were told that the man of whom they were in search had left not long before in the direction of the railway station. At the railway station a train was leaving as the police entered, and Gardener was in it with a ticket for Oxford. The police then took a trap and drove off to Honeybourne, where the passengers for Oxford had to stop for some time, and there Gardener, who was at the time in a state of intoxication, was secured.

**THE DISTRESS AT BLACKBURN.**—We have to report a further increase of destitution in the town and union of Blackburn, as shown by the relief returns of both the public relief committee and the board of guardians for the week ended Saturday, as compared with those of any previous week during this crisis. The relief committee have distributed during the week 11,751lb. of bread and 14,010lb. of oatmeal, as compared with 11,000lb. of bread and 10,500lb. of meal for the previous week, at a cost of £170. Through the agency of the parochial authorities there were relieved last week in the Blackburn district alone no fewer than 7540 persons, at a cost of £440 1s. 2d., being in excess of the previous week of 111 recipients, and of £22 12s. 2d. in cost. In the corresponding week of last year about 1600 persons were relieved with about £78. In the Oswaldtwistle district 901 persons were relieved with £15 10s., and in the Darwen district 973, with £43 14s. 3d.; while in the whole union no less than 9414 were relieved at a cost of £529 5s. 5d., being in excess of the previous week of 187 recipients and £27 10s. in cost. The relief fund has during the week been considerably augmented, and now amounts to £2888 3s. 2d., about £2000 of which has been already spent, leaving nearly £900 in hand to meet the necessity of the operatives for the future.

**THE RIGHT OF GAMEKEEPERS TO SHOOT DOGS.**—At the West Riding Police Court, held at Doncaster on Saturday last, an important question was tried as to the right of a gamekeeper to shoot dogs. A young man named Smith, gamekeeper, in the service of Mr. Charles S. A. Thellusson, of Broadworth Hall, was charged with shooting a dog belonging to a man named Strong; and, from the evidence, it appeared that Strong's dog got away from its master's house on the 17th of April last, and was seen by Smith at Broadworth, three miles and a half distant, the same day. He went after it, and while it was on the highway he fired at it twice, then chased it a mile, and fired again twice, killing it at a place called the Three-lane Ends. The defence set up by Mr. F. W. Fisher for Smith was that the case could not be maintained, inasmuch as the defendant was acting, as he believed, in the due execution of his duty, and had a right to shoot the dog. He called evidence to show that the dog had been seen on the estate previously. The Bench decided that the keeper had exceeded his duty in shooting the dog upon the highway (which passed through his master's estate), and a fine of £2 was inflicted, and costs, together with £2, the value of the dog so destroyed.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 183.

## A SET-TO POSTPONED.

The Easter recess—an unusually long one—has closed, and on Monday night her Majesty's faithful Commons once more assembled for dispatch of business. Very thin, however, was the attendance on this our first night, so thin, indeed, when the bell rang for prayers that the whips felt some anxiety for a time lest it should be found impossible to get together the requisite quorum of forty members to make the House. But the House was made, and began its work. And what a stroke of work it did that night! The first order of the day was "The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill," in the charge of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and as this is a money bill it was generally understood that it would be pressed on. But rumours had gone abroad that there was to be some sparring upon this measure. That notable athlete, Mr. Disraeli, who has been in training during the recess specially for another go in at Gladstone, was to show on this occasion; and then Sir Stafford Northcote also wished for a turn at "his right honourable friend." Whereupon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, no doubt, has also been in trainings as well as his opponents, observing that the chief pugilist was not present, he having gone to the Mansion House to dine with the Lord Mayor, chivalrously and courteously offered to postpone the bill till Thursday if that day would suit his opponent better. "Here I am, ready if you wish it; but if Thursday will suit you better, take it." Whereupon Sir Stafford accepted the offer, and the set-to was postponed.

## A RAPID JOURNEY.

After this we got into Supply. There was a rumour that Mr. Speaker, and Lord Palmerston, and Sir George Grey wanted to go to the Mansion House, and that somehow the House would be liberated by seven o'clock. But this rumour was mere fudge. Mr. Speaker often has invitations to Mansion House dinners, Queen's balls, &c.; but if his duties require him at the House he never goes away. And as to the Ministers, they, except the heads of departments having special business on, may go or stay as they please. Gladstone went, but long before the night closed he was back, and, in his usual dress, was attending to his duties. Besides, it is likely that the Government, with such a beautifully thin House, would postpone Supply? You might as well suppose that a skipper would stop on shore to dine when a long-expected fair breeze had suddenly sprung up. Indeed, between ourselves, the very reason why Supply was put upon the paper that night was because in the first night after a recess the House is always thin. This is one of our little Parliamentary tactics which is only known to those who can peep behind the scenes. And there is wisdom in the move, if we think of it; for working supplies through the House is very much like travelling. A crowded House is analogous to a crowded road; but in a thin House, especially if such pertinacious men as Mr. Williams, Mr. Augustus Smith, and Sir Henry Willoughby be away, we bowl along as merrily as the old mail-coach used to do down the great north road on a sparkling frosty night. We never remember an occasion on which we rattled along at such a jolly pace. The House was exceedingly thin. We had scarcely ever more than fifty members actually present; and, though Williams was there, Augustus Smith and Sir Henry Willoughby were not, and before the Chairman reported progress, exactly 100 votes had been secured, leaving only a balance of 74 or 75 to be obtained. Altogether, the House was in Committee five hours—it travelled, therefore, at the average rate of twenty votes an hour. Why, with one more such a night we shall get all the money. This, though, we can hardly expect; for the Education vote is yet to be discussed, and that generally takes a night; and "Harbours of Refuge," a postponed vote, which may possibly occupy half another. But, as matters stand, it seems quite certain that all the Estimates will be through before the end of May. In 1860 it was August before the last Estimate was secured; and in 1861 it was the end of July.

## MR. WHALLEY AGAIN.

But, though the Committee rattled through these money votes at such an astounding pace, there were not wanting incidents to vary the journey. For example, when Sir George Grey proposed a poor £500 for the purpose of enabling the Government to furnish religious instruction and consolation to Roman Catholic convicts in our prisons, we had the inevitable, inexorable Mr. Whalley upon his legs to give us his usual and oft-repeated tirade against the doctrines, discipline, and formularies of the Romish Church; and, of course, the usual accompaniments of laughter and cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh!" in all sorts of queer tones, derisive, deprecatory, incredulous, and otherwise with which the House always meets the preachings of this querulous Protestant apostle, and for the time the scene was very rich, as usual, and was a great relief to the House. It was like taking refreshment at a roadside inn.

But the strangest event which turned up was the rejection of the vote of £5000 for "the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges." We call this a strange event; for, in the first place, it is very unusual to reject a vote in Supply; for many years only one vote has been rejected; to wit, that vote of £300, in 1858, which went to pay the expenses of a poor travelling buyer of pictures for the National Gallery; and, secondly, because there are circumstances connected with this vote which were unknown at the time to most of the members who voted against it. We allude to the fact that Mr. Speaker is one of the Commissioners of these Highland Roads; and Mr. Erskine May, the First Clerk Assistant, is the Secretary. What part of the £5000 went to Mr. Speaker we know not; but Mr. May's share was £100 a year. In Mr. May's "Constitutional History of England" he dilates at length upon the suppleness of the Commons in voting the supplies; and in a note alludes to the disallowance of the salary of the agent of the National Gallery as the one solitary instance in modern times of practical Parliamentary economy. Strange that the next practical instance should be the knocking off his own salary! There seems, however, to be little doubt in the minds of the members that a right thing has been done. The cost of keeping these roads and bridges up, according to Mr. F. Peel, is £12,000 a year—namely, £7000 for repairs, and £5000 to pay the expense of the commission; or, in other words, it costs £5000 to superintend the expenditure of £7000. Mr. May's office was understood to be nearly a sinecure. It was given to him when he was appointed to the Clerkship of the Table to increase his salary to an amount that it was considered at the time he ought to have; and, of course, the House, having so unceremoniously knocked off this addition, will have to provide it in some other way, or lose their Clerk Assistant, which they cannot afford to do, for Mr. May is the great authority of the House, the coach of the Speaker, a sort of Laputan Flapper, when Mr. Speaker gets oblivious. Mr. May's salary is £1750, and this £100 made it altogether £2150, a sum not too large considering the accurate knowledge which this gentleman possesses of the rules, orders, and practice of the House. Mr. May is by profession a barrister-at-law, and had he taken to Parliamentary practice he might, doubtless, have realised all this and something more. No, we cannot do without Mr. May; and so, Messieurs, if you please, you must somehow provide this £100 a year in some other way. Something like dismay crept over the opponents to this vote when they discovered what they had unconsciously done. What did Mr. Speaker think of it when he heard how unceremoniously he had been treated?

**NEW COURT IN THE KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The authorities at the Kensington Museum, sensible of the inconvenience of having their art collection dispersed through various rooms and galleries, have just completed a court on the north side of the building in which they have collected some of their finest specimens of mediæval art, including the sculptures and Campana Collections. The sculptures are already well known to the visitors, but the Campana sculptures, which are ranged round the cloisters, will be found to be an interesting novelty. This collection consists of 490 specimens of sculpture in marble, terra cotta, Della Robbia, &c., in fact, a whole series marking the era of what art-connoisseurs call the great revival. The court in which these recent acquisitions are placed is spacious, light, and cheerful, and everything is placed in the best position for being seen. It will, no doubt, be a great additional attraction to the museum, and will become all the more attractive the more familiar the public become with its contents.

## Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons reassembled on Monday.

## NEW WRITS.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for the borough of Lambeth, in the room of Mr. Roupell; and also for the borough of Oldham, in the room of Mr. W. J. Fox.

## DEFENCES OF PLYMOUTH.

In answer to Mr. Bentinck, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was intended to construct a fort behind the breakwater at Plymouth; its plan was in accordance with the recommendation of the defence committee.

## PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

On going into Committee of Supply, General PEEL asked if any decision had been arrived at in regard to the "reserved fund" raised by the sale of commissions, to which the attention of Parliament was especially called on the report of the Committee on Military Organisation? He did not object to the existence of the fund or its legitimate application, but to the mode in which it was raised, and its being solely under the control of the Secretary for War. He showed that, according to the practice by which the fund was now dealt with, it tended to extend the system of purchase.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that no doubt there might be a constitutional objection to the existence of a fund not voted by Parliament which was at the disposal of a member of the Government; but an account of its appropriation last year was presented to Parliament, and a similar account would be produced this year. He thought that, on the whole, there was no objection to the mode in which it was appropriated, for though it facilitated the purchase system, yet so long as that system existed it was not undesirable that its working should be rendered easy. With regard to the mode in which it was created, enough had been said to show that that matter required consideration, which it would receive.

Sir DE LACY EVANS said that the statement of General Peel was so strong that he thought it was impossible for the House to sanction the continuance of the system; the "Reserved Fund" was a misnomer; the proper name for it should be a "Fund for the Extension of the Purchase System."

Lord HOTHAM said that there was evidently some reason why full explanations should not be given with regard to the reserve fund, for no information about it could be got, although he had often tried, from any Secretary for War. He strongly objected to some of the purposes to which the fund was applied.

Colonel SYKES having called attention to the case of officers of the local armies of India, and to the liability of their removal against their consent from the regiments to which they belong,

Sir C. WOOD said that in the Indian Army, as in the English Army, every officer was bound to serve where their superior officers thought their services could be best employed. Compensation would not be given to those officers who ceased to perform those duties for which allowances were made. Promotion would go on precisely upon the same footing as in the English Army.

## SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, commencing with the vote for the consular offices, &c., at Constantinople.

A division was taken on a vote of £5000 for Highland Roads and Bridges when it was rejected by 48 to 24.

A considerable number of votes were agreed to, and the House resumed.

## SUMMARY JURISDICTION BILL.

On the adjourned debate on going into Committee on the Summary Jurisdiction Bill,

Mr. MAHON opposed the bill, and moved its rejection. On a division the amendment was lost by 44 to 4.

The House went into Committee, and, after four clauses had been carried, opposition was made to proceeding, and two divisions on reporting progress took place; at length the Government gave way, and the Chairman reported progress.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords resumed its sittings, after the Easter recess, on Tuesday evening.

The Crown Suits (Isle of Man) Bill, the College of Physicians (Ireland) Bill, and the Netley Hospital Estate Bill, were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Earl Granville, the House adjourned to Friday next, in consequence of the opening of the exhibition on Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.

In answer to Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. LAYARD said that information had been received that, owing to the interference of the Spanish authorities at Seville, the British Vice-Consul was compelled to discontinue Protestant worship by a clergyman of the Church of England in his house. Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid had made representations on the subject.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. B. COCHRANE moved an address to the Crown praying that a commission might be issued to inquire into the state of the public buildings erected by Parliamentary grants within the last twenty years, and also of the houses rented for the public service, and to inquire whether, by adopting more comprehensive plans of building, greater public convenience, greater economy, and unity of design may not be attained.

Mr. W. COWPER, while sympathising with the feeling which dictated the proposition, could not agree in its reasonableness. He objected to the issuing of a commission, as it would supersede the executive Government; while it was probable that such a commission would recommend some grand scheme which would cost five or six millions and cause a reaction against any plan at all, and perhaps prevent the carrying on what was now in progress, which was being done on a comprehensive plan. In fact, a commission would have nothing to inquire into within the terms of the motion; and as to inquiry, there had been inquiry going on for the last thirty years on the subject.

Lord J. MANNERS thought there was a sufficient case made out for inquiry, and nothing which had been urged against the motion had tended to show him to the contrary.

Sir M. Peto urged that there was no subject which needed inquiry more than the question of our public works, especially with a view to the creation of greater responsibility in the department of public works.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that so far as it meant to imply an expression of dissatisfaction with the state of public works he was inclined to sympathise with the motion; but he still did not think it was one which it was advisable for the House to accept. The whole course of the conduct of public works in the last twenty years had been unsatisfactory, and the question was the mode of remedying the present system. He did not think a commission was competent to deal with a large question between the House and the executive Government. There was no such definite object in view as ought to be referred to a commission, while all public works must be at a standstill till the report of such commission.

On a division the motion was lost by 116 to 49.

## THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. HORSFALL moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether it would be practicable and advantageous to consolidate any of the establishments now governed by the Boards of Inland Revenue and Customs respectively, or to unite any portion of the duties performed by their officers, with a view to economy in the collection of the public revenue and to simplicity of arrangement. Having shown the success which had attended the consolidation and amalgamation of offices in the diminution of expenditure, and that in twenty-one ports the cost of collecting the customs was largely in excess of the amount of the revenue, he asked why the officers of the customs could not collect the inland revenue, and vice versa?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the part of the Government, gave his cheerful assent to the motion, and was thankful to Mr. Horsfall for giving the virtual promise of his assistance in the conduct of a very important inquiry. His assent, however, he observed, must not imply an unfavourable opinion of the departments in question, which were pervaded by a spirit of economy, purity, and anxiety to accommodate which was highly advantageous to the public.

The motion was agreed to.

## STATISTICS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. MOFFAT moved for and obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the petty charges on commerce imposed in 1860, which he alleged had been found exceedingly obstructive, and not very beneficial to the revenue.

## THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved for and obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the present scale of sugar duties, with especial reference to their assessment upon a classification according to the quality of the sugar. The motion, having been assented to by the Government, was agreed to.

## SUPPLY.

The report of the Committee of Supply having been brought up, Mr. SELWYN moved that the vote of £550 for Roman Catholic Chaplains in convict prisons—a vote which, he observed, had been rejected by the House in 1854—be negatived.

Mr. Whalley and Mr. Hafield supported the motion. Sir G. GREY said that the vote was proposed in order to meet a difficulty in affording religious instruction to 14 per cent of the prisoners in England who were Roman Catholics, arising from the distance at which their clergy-men often lived from their prisons, and other causes, and it was from a sense of responsibility that the Government had acted in the matter. There was no instance known to the Government of there being any Protestant



Dissenters in our prisons who from conscientious objections declined the ministrations of the Chaplains of the Established Church attached to the prisons.

Mr. NEWDEGATE protested against a departure from the deliberative decision of the House eight years ago.

After some further discussion.

Mr. DISRAELI, admitting the importance of the vote, thought that the vote having not been challenged when it came on in Committee of Supply, as a matter of discretion it was not desirable to bring it to the test of a vote on the report without notice, and in a scant House; and he suggested that the vote should be postponed.

Lord PALMERSTON did not deem it necessary to postpone the vote, the only principle involved in which, in his opinion, was the principle of justice. Upon a division, the vote was affirmed by 38 to 16.

The report was then agreed to.

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On the motion of Mr. SOTHERTON ESTCOURT, the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Inns of Court Government Bill was postponed until Tuesday next, in order to suit the convenience of the legal members of the House.

The second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was postponed until the 8th inst.

#### METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL.

The Metropolis Local Management Bill was further considered in Committee, and at the instance of Mr. Ayrton the title was amended by striking out the word "Local." The remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to, as were several new clauses. A clause was subsequently proposed by Mr. Ayrton having for its object to give the ratepayers in the various parishes the right of directly electing members to the Metropolitan Board of Works instead of the existing practice of election by vestries.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which Lord JOHN MANNERS, while approving the principle of the clause, recommended that better course would be for Mr. Ayrton to bring in a separate bill on the subject.

The further consideration of the bill was adjourned.

### THURSDAY, MAY 1.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was occupied the entire of the evening with the consideration of the provisions of the Markets and Fairs (Ireland) and the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bills.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

OLDHAM.—At a public meeting of the Liberal electors and non-electors of Oldham, held on Wednesday night, it was agreed to ask Mr. Hibbert to stand for the borough, in the place of Mr. W. J. Fox. Mr. Hibbert was present at the meeting, and returned thanks for the honour which had been done him. The first resolution was a hearty expression of thanks to Mr. Fox for his services in Parliament.

LAMBETH.—Mr. Campbell Sleight, the barrister, and Mr. Frederick Doulton are prosecuting an active canvass in this borough. Both profess decidedly Liberal opinions. Mr. M. Chambers has taken no step since issuing his address. It is therefore presumed that he has retired.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.—It appears from a paper lately laid on the table of the House of Commons that the expenses of management of the Duchy estates was last year £6495, the total receipts being £62,000, and the disbursements being £41,000. This, it must be owned, is rather costly management. It may be little known that the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, receives from the Consolidated Fund an annuity of £16,216, in lieu of tin-coinage duties, post groats (whatever these may be), and white rents.

NEW TRAINING FOR CAVALRY.—The French Minister of War has just presented for the approbation of the Emperor new regulations concerning the individual training of the cavalry. The following passages from a report on the subject, emanating from the Minister, will give an idea of his views on the subject:—"If, instead of forming only a part of that which is called a squadron or regiment, the mounted soldier is called on by the exigencies of the service, or by the eventualities of war, to act isolatedly; if he should have to clear wall or ditch, cut out for himself a passage, struggle man to man, or indeed have to do no longer that which is commanded by the voice of his chief, but that which is inspired by his own force, skill, and intelligence; if the horse, also, being no longer, as it were, fixed in the ranks and carried away by the movements of others, receives only from its rider a direction and impulse, it is evident that they will not surmount those difficulties unless previously prepared by a long course of special training. A gradual, persevering, and practical instruction is therefore required for the horseman which, developing in him a spontaneity of action, will teach him to use his arms profitably, to manoeuvre his horse alone in all its paces and on any kind of ground. The horse also requires isolated exercises which, developing its agility and intelligence, will render it an energetic and docile instrument in the hand of the person who directs." The Emperor has signified his approbation of the plan thus suggested.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN TUSCANY.—The following details of the collision which occurred on the 19th on the Central Tuscan Railway are given in one of the journals of Siena:—"A train left that town at eleven a.m. with a detachment of 300 grenadiers, besides other passengers. On arriving at the tunnel of Falconello, the engine-driver, finding that his steam was getting low, and in all probability would be insufficient to enable the train to get over the slope, which is considerable at that spot, backed the engine in order to acquire an impetus by which to conquer the difficulty. He thus lost some time in addition to that he had already lost by the slackness of his team, so that the next train came upon him unawares, the curve of the railway at this place preventing the second driver from seeing the obstacle, the first one having neglected to hoist his signal of distress. Thus the carriages at the end of the first train, and which contained the troops, were crushed to atoms; seven soldiers were killed on the spot, while sixty-seven more were more or less seriously injured in making their escape. The authorities of Asclano and Siena were soon on the spot, and three provisional ambulances were immediately organised for the most urgent cases, the slightest ones being at once removed to the hospitals. Three of the wounded have since died, and several others were still in danger according to the latest accounts. None of the other passengers were hurt. The King of Italy, on hearing of the accident, immediately sent an Aide-de-Camp to Siena with 5000*fr.* for the relief of the sufferers."

ENGLAND'S MORAL SUPPORT TO ITALY.—The *Patrie* pretends to laugh at the words of Lord Palmerston which seem to point to the danger of a European war in the overbearing occupation of Rome. It laughs but with a *rire jaune* (a yellow laugh), as the French say. In its ironical vein it ridicules the moral support of England, and contrasts with it the glorious positive support of Magenta and Solferino. From this point of view it seems to be right. But let us now look at the reverse of the medal. The moral support of England has enabled us to unite Tuscany and Emilia to the Sardinian State. When Napoleon wished to have a vicariate at Bologna, and a French King of Etruria, England forbade Napoleon from interfering against Garibaldi and Sicily. England caused the removal of the French fleet from Gaeta; England was the first to acknowledge the kingdom of Italy; England has put her veto on the cession of Sardinia. England will perhaps save us from Napoleonic intervention in Naples—an intervention that the moderate party is preparing with the system which perpetuates civil wars in the south of Italy. Is not there, then, something in the moral support of England? And for all this England asks of us neither a penny nor a span of land. She requires nothing from us but that we should make ourselves masters in our own home. "Be strong! Let Italy be for the Italians. Free yourselves from overbearing guardianships. Affirm your rights by your deeds, and then to the moral support I shall add that of my land and sea forces, because then we shall be allies and equals." Thus speaks England to Italy. Forsooth, Solferino and Magenta represent a more positive support! But what were the motives, the nature, and the consequences of that support? The motive was Napoleon's ambition. The nature was interested egotism. The moral consequences were a depression of the Italian spirit, a voluntary servitude, and two strangers instead of one in Italy. The material consequences were the cession of Savoy and Nice, the proclamation of Napoleonic sway in Rome against Italian right. The support of France turned out to be a mercenary service—a service bargained for and still unfulfilled, though paid for on the day in which the reward had been agreed upon. Indeed, we prefer the moral support of England—a manly, disinterested, productive support—we prefer it by far to that positive support which resolves itself in a donation of Lombardy, not emancipated, and in Savoy, Nice, and Rome, taken from us by Napoleon. Such support is too dear.—*L'Unità Italiana*.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—A Parliamentary return procured by Mr. Cox, recording the verdicts of Coroners' inquests in the metropolis on infants under two years of age, during the year 1861, has just been issued. In the eastern division of Middlesex, Mr. John Humphreys, Coroner, the total number of such inquests during the year was 421; in the western division, Mr. Thomas Wakley, Coroner, it was 316; in Westminster Mr. Bedford, Coroner, 91; in Southwark, Mr. Payne, Coroner, 84; in the Liberty of the Tower, 1; in the Duchy of Lancaster, 5; in the county of Kent, 43; in the county of Surrey, 142. With regard to the verdicts, perhaps the following return for the eastern division of Middlesex will sufficiently indicate their general character:—Murder, 17; manslaughter, 3; accidental death, 22; found dead, 45; suffocated accidentally, 16; suffocation, how caused no evidence, 126; convulsions, 75; want, cold, exposure, &c., 10; disease aggravated by neglect, 8; other causes, 99.

### MR. COBDEN ON FINANCIAL REFORM.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, held last week, the following letter from Mr. Cobden, addressed to the chairman, Mr. Robertson Gladstone, was read:—

Midhurst, April 21.

My dear Sir,—I am very sorry that I am unable to accept your invitation to be present at the approaching meeting of your Financial Reform Association, but I write to assure you of my unabated interest in its objects. These objects I understand to be to advocate the substitution, as far as possible and as fast as practicable, of direct for indirect taxation, and to promote economy in the Government expenditure.

I congratulate you on the progress that has been made in diminishing the number of customs and excise duties. To the labours of your body since the dissolution of the League we have been mainly indebted for keeping alive public attention to the importance of removing those customs duties which were not levied for purposes of protection; and the favourable contrast which the present state of our tariff presents, when compared with that of 1847, is a fair measure of the triumph of your principles.

I am sorry that I can offer you no congratulations on the progress of economy in the Government expenditure. On the contrary, the very prosperity which has been produced by the removal of the fetters from our commerce has been made subservient to the unparalleled Government extravagance; and thus, in a certain sense, the freetraders may be held responsible for this waste of national wealth.

We have now been overtaken by one of those reverses in our national fortunes when attention will be attracted to the Government expenditure. I have passed through such a period before, and experience has taught me that if our efforts be merely directed to an arithmetical reduction of the estimates, though we may succeed under the pressure of adversity, they will grow up again when that motive for retrenchment is removed.

To produce any lasting results we must go deeper, and reform the policy which furnishes the pleas for this constantly-increasing expenditure. For instance, we must bring our colonial relations into harmony with a free-trade policy. We have, as a people, effected one of the greatest revolutions in the world's history in the abandonment of all those advantages which for centuries we were supposed to enjoy in the monopoly of the commerce of the colonies, and yet our Government is clinging to the maxims which regulated its relations with the colonies in 1762. Again, we must enforce on our nearest neighbour as to be relieved from a costly rivalry of armaments in time of peace. And last, though not least, we must insist on a revision of international law, with a view of rendering it simple and intelligible, so that we shall not be brought to the verge of war, and subjected to the actual loss of millions, because a sea captain in some remote latitude falls into the very natural error of misinterpreting Phillimore or Wheaton.

These questions will now command a hearing for which they would have probably pleaded in vain a year or two ago. If it be true that no important reforms are made in this country but through the process of great national calamities, your association at least is entitled to our gratitude for having stood sentinel and raised the warning cry during a long period of what I fear must be called a too confident and careless prosperity. This will not, I trust, be forgotten in the measure of confidence which the public will in future award to you.—I remain, very truly yours,

R. COBDEN.

### LOSS OF THE SHIP CONQUEROR.

The following Admiralty memorandum, dated the 20th ult., revises the sentence of the court-martial held at Bermuda on the Captain and officers of her Majesty's late ship the Conqueror:—

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under their consideration the minutes of the proceedings and the sentence of a court-martial held on board her Majesty's ship *Hero*, at Bermuda, on the 8th, and by successive adjournments to the 15th, day of February, 1862, for the trial of Captain Edward Southwell Sotheby, C.B., the remaining officers and ship's company of her Majesty's late ship *Conqueror*, for the loss of that ship on the reef on the eastern side of Rum Cay on Dec. 29, 1861.

My Lords have read with much surprise a passage in Captain Sotheby's defence, where he observes:—"If, after the scrutinising test that the master's work has undergone, it should be found incorrect, proper allowance not made, or the place of the ship not properly noted in the chart, I maintain, in which opinion I have no doubt I shall have the full concurrence of the members of this court, that a captain is not supposed to doubt the accuracy of such work when he can conscientiously place most thorough confidence in the master; and that it is not his duty under those circumstances to work the reckoning himself, that officer being appointed for that specific purpose."

My Lords cannot dissent in too strong terms from the views expressed by Captain Sotheby. They consider that it is the duty of the Captain to take every precaution for the safety of the ship he commands, and that he can only acquit himself of that responsibility which attaches to him by showing that he has neglected no means within his power of ascertaining the position of the ship, the prevailing currents, and the dangers to which she may be exposed.

My Lords further regret that Captain Sotheby's views appear to have been accepted by the members of the Court without remark, and to have been so far adopted by them that, while the they reprimanded the master, they fully acquitted the Captain. My Lords cannot concur in the finding of the court.

One of her Majesty's ships, in fine weather and under no unusual circumstances, while making a passage through a channel in which the currents are known to set to leeward with varying strength, has been totally lost, in consequence, according to the finding of the Court, of an insufficient allowance for leeway and current. The Captain is nevertheless fully acquitted, and the master only reprimanded, though no reason is given why the ship should have continued all night on a course which the master acknowledged might carry her within six or seven miles of an island surrounded by dangerous coral reefs.

It appears to their Lordships that had the ordinary and natural precaution been adopted of making a tack to the south-east, before the ship could by possibility have been swept upon the coral reefs of Rum Cay, the country would not have had to deplore the loss of one of the finest line-of-battle ships in her Majesty's service; and My Lords consider Captain Sotheby to have been highly culpable in not having taken that precaution.

To prevent all future misconception as to the responsibility of Captains in command of her Majesty's ships, My Lords have caused the following additions to be made in the first and second articles of chapter xix., page 160, of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the government of her Majesty's Naval Service. The first article will commence with the words—"The captain is responsible for the safe conducting and steering of the ship;" and the last paragraph of the second article will in future stand as follows:—"If it shall appear that the ship has been run on shore, or brought into danger of being run on shore, or wrecked, or that there has been any want of due care or precaution, or that the foregoing orders have been disobeyed, the Captain will be held responsible for the same."

By command of their Lordships, C. PAGET.

FRANCIS II. AND THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN ROME.—Mr. Odo Russell, the virtual though unrecognised representative of the English Government at Rome, has had an interview with Francis II., ex-King of Naples. The interview, which was arranged at the request of the Bourbon Prince, took place on Saturday week. The King commenced by regretting that, although the other diplomatic representatives in Rome had lost no time in visiting him in his exile, Mr. Russell had not followed their example. With regard to the present situation the conversation of the King is said to have been frank and modest. He confessed that he was totally inexperienced when he ascended the throne, and that he had been led into an erroneous line of policy by injudicious advisers; that subsequent events had opened his eyes; and that he should be ready to conform his conduct to the exigencies of the times if Providence should have decreed his restoration to the throne—an event, however, in the realisation of which he had no sanguine expectations. Mr. Russell could not do otherwise than assent to this sentiment, adding that the institutions refused by the King and his father, but granted by Victor Emmanuel, had, of course, disposed the intelligent classes of Neapolitans in favour of the new order of government. Amongst other topics the reaction was broached. King Francis disclaimed all participation in the movement, which he affirmed was carried on by some zealous partisans of his cause without his sanction! Bows, compliments, and wishes on the King's part for another interview with Mr. Russell put an end to the audience, which has given rise to a world of gossip and conjecture, especially on the part of the Neapolitan courtiers, who are glad to see their Monarch on good terms with the nephew of her Britannic Majesty's Foreign Secretary.

THE GREAT FIRE IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The fire which recently occurred in Kingston, Jamaica, has been a destructive one. The scene of the conflagration was between King-street and West-street, and Harbour-street and the wharves. A large portion of the business part of the city has been laid in ruins; and, where a few days ago stood large stores and extensive wharves filled with merchandise of all kinds, nothing is now to be seen but bare and blackened walls, the sad memorials of a ruin which was wrought in a few hours. Our city has never in its whole history suffered from so destructive a conflagration. The effects of the disaster which has befallen us will be felt for a long time to come. The fire occurred about one o'clock on the 29th of March. The fire-engines were promptly on the spot; but upon opening the fire-plugs it was discovered there was no water. The flames left unchecked, and fanned by a land wind blowing from the north-west, spread with fearful rapidity. About five o'clock water began to flow from the plugs, but by this time the fire had become quite uncontrollable, and all efforts to check its progress eastward and southward proved utterly unavailing. How the fire originated has not yet transpired, but it is generally believed to have been accidental, though doubts are entertained on this point, as attempts had been made to fire the city on three different occasions, happily without success. The property destroyed is estimated at from £150,000 to £200,000; only a small portion of it was insured.

### COLONEL M'MURDO ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

At the annual dinner of the St. George's Rifle Volunteers, last week, Colonel M'Murdo said:—"Some apprehension had been expressed that the next volunteer returns would show a falling off in the numbers. The returns were not yet completed, but, as far as they went, he was happy to say those fears were groundless. With regard to these 102,000 he was enabled to speak with certainty, and on that large proportion of the volunteer force the entire falling off was only 480. He had now called on all the corps for special returns; they were not compelled to furnish these, but hitherto the commanding officers had afforded every facility. What it was theoretically understood could be done on an emergency they had lately seen put into practice—a force of 20,000 men had been thrown down upon the coast, fifty miles from their starting-point, by breakfast-time. Not three or four hours had elapsed since the Minister for War said to him, 'I can understand how soldiers, sleeping together in a barrack, and under military control, can be sent off at a certain hour, and their arrival determined with precision; but I cannot understand how men from all parties, starting at various hours, and getting in at different stations, should all assemble with such wonderful punctuality.' But the reason was very simple. Arrangement had nothing whatever to do with it; the whole thing was carried out by the will of the volunteers. Since the Brighton review he had been endeavouring to discover whether there was any historical record of 20,000 men having been moved a distance of fifty miles in such a short space of time, and he found that the occurrence was absolutely unprecedented. The Army, therefore, was indebted to the volunteers of Great Britain for a practical illustration of what was capable of being accomplished. Though a soldier, he had never looked on anything grander than the composition of the force which marched past the race-stand at Brighton. The 15th Hussars were well appointed, well mounted, and worked with the volunteers with right good will. But in the present day, when rifles were in the hands of the infantry, and Armstrong guns and canons rays were the artillery to be encountered, he must say that for cavalry he preferred the Hampshire Mounted Volunteers. The day was fast approaching when cavalry—as military men understood the phrase, with its accessories of sabretaches, shabraeks, &c.—would be obliged to keep out of the way, unless, in addition to their practice with the sword, they could oppose infantry with their own weapons. The Hampshire Mounted Corps was the only one which had seriously set before them the object to be accomplished. It took two years to make a dragoon, and they could never be expected to devote so much time to military duties. But they were all hunting men, fond of the saddle, and fond of their gun, and knowing the country so well that, on the two occasions when he had the honour of inspecting them, he found great difficulty in following their movements. On one occasion his staff officer was caught like Absalom—not indeed by his hair, but by his cocked hat. Fifty of these Hants Light Horse covered an extent of ground equal to that which would be occupied by 500 mounted troops trained in the ordinary fashion. How many such men, if they could only be got together, were living broadcast over the land? The battery of 18-pounder siege-guns, each weighing three tons, which went past drawn by farmers' horses, driven by farm labourers, with their long whips and smockfrocks, impressed him more at the Brighton review than anything which he had seen at Woolwich, because there was an air of reality about them. They moved exactly as they would have done in war, and they had been brought two days' march into Brighton by farmers who registered their names as volunteers. It was worthy of remembrance, too, that the Hants Light Cavalry marched thirty-two miles in six hours, and had only one sore back, while he was afraid to say how many sore backs there were in the Dobruddia after a march of seventy-two miles."

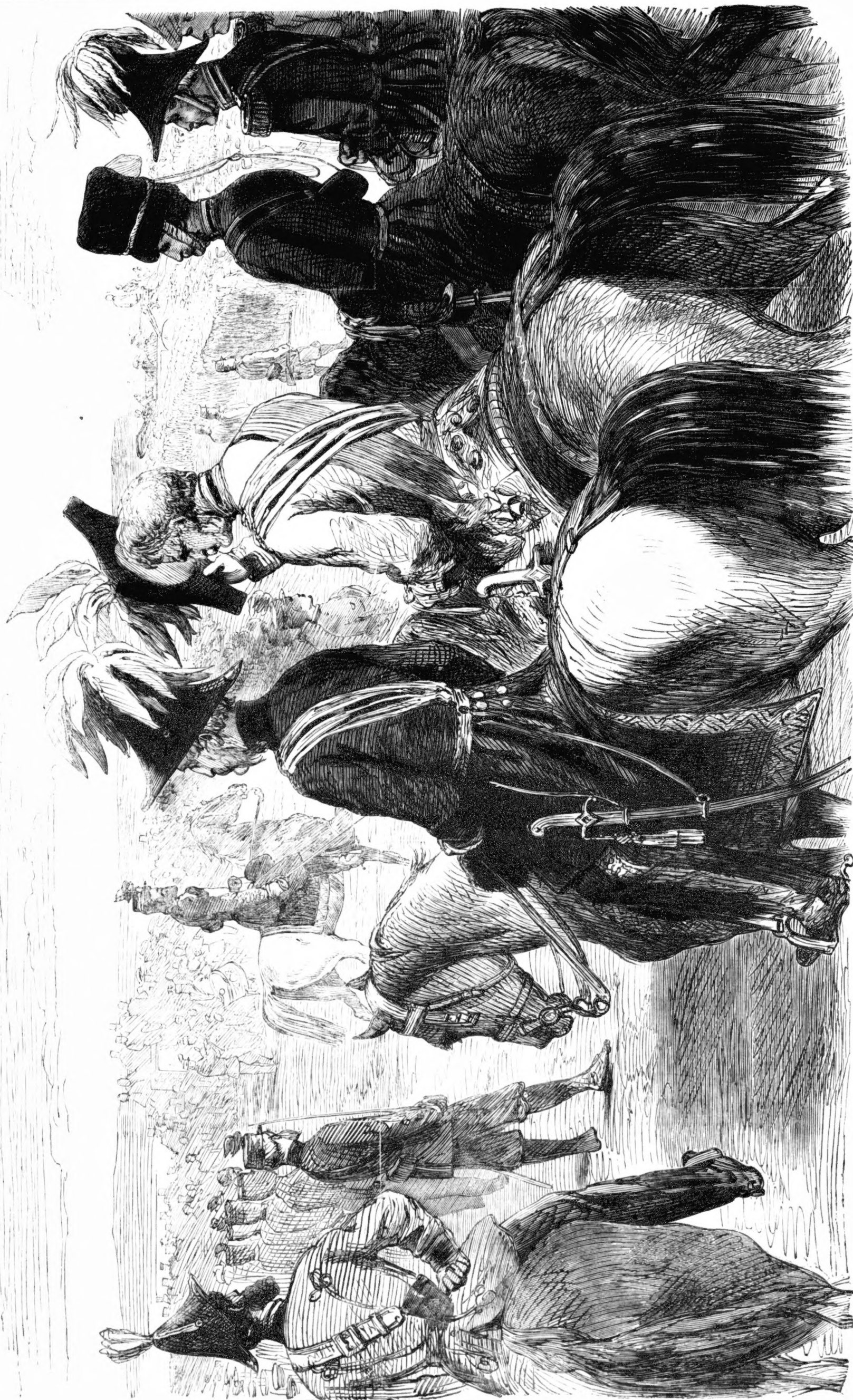
INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR.—An edifice which in an incredibly short space of time has been erected nearly opposite the eastern dome of the exhibition building, and intended to be used as a bazaar for the sale of the goods of exhibitors during the continuance of the exhibition, was visited on Saturday by a large number of persons connected with the aristocracy; a private view of the bazaar being afforded on that day. The building has been erected from designs by M. Delessert, of Paris, by whom also it has been decorated in a very pleasing and effective manner. It is 400*ft.* in length, 80*ft.* in width, and about 60*ft.* high, and is divided into a central hall and side aisles, with galleries running round the four sides. There is plenty of light from windows in the sides of the building. Many exhibitors who have been unable to obtain space in the larger building opposite, and others who, having space allotted, are desirous of selling articles of a similar description, have taken space upon payment of a moderate rental. Rough counters for the display of goods are provided free of cost to all exhibitors. With some small exceptions, the whole of the space has been let off, and a considerable portion has been taken by leading firms in Paris. Refreshment-rooms, very appropriately decorated, will be provided, and articles of food and drink are to be sold, "excellent in quality and moderate in price." A military band will be in attendance daily. The roof is most tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and, considering that the whole has been completed within the short space of thirty-two days, the building may be considered as one of the wonders of modern industry. The refreshment-rooms will be exceedingly attractive, and a portion is so arranged that any person may avail himself of them without paying for admission into the bazaar.

### LORD CLYDE AND STAFF AT THE BRIGHTON REVIEW.

It will not be necessary, after the very full account which we gave last week of the Great Volunteer Field-day at Brighton, to go into any details in explanation of the Engraving on page 5. The following account, however, of his Lordship's bearing during the "March Past"—the incident depicted in our Illustration—and which we copy from a daily contemporary, will not be uninteresting, even now that the Great Easter Monday Muster on Brighton Downs is a thing of the past:—"At about half-past twelve o'clock his Lordship and three other Queen's officers, and followed by four Aides-de-Camp, galloped across the open, and took up a position close to the column of the Engineers. Immediately after, obviously in obedience to orders from his Lordship, the great masses of men began to move, and several corps, principally light grey, started off at the double to take up their positions. The intention appeared to be to form line along the nearer ridge, in addition to which skirmishers were thrown out, a duty which is always remarkably well performed by the volunteers. The masses on the ridge grew gradually denser and blacker; and Lord Clyde could be recognised in the foreground, splendidly mounted, and accompanied by Colonel M'Murdo and the three inspectors of volunteers. Very shortly afterwards the sound of a trumpet was heard, and his Lordship came galloping up to the betting-ring, followed by a brilliant regular and volunteer staff, and what surprised me a good deal, by quite a cortege of civilian equestrians, who showed much more curiosity than politeness in the closeness to his Lordship in which they thought proper to exhibit their very indifferent horsemanship. Lord Clyde had a most enthusiastic reception from the crowd, and when, a few minutes after, his Lordship uncovered whilst speaking to the ladies in the Lord Lieutenant's carriage, the cheering was redoubled, and kept up for several minutes with an almost frantic vehemence. His Lordship, who is said to fear a popular ovation more than a Russian battery, was quite overcome, and backed his horse to its appointed station in evident confusion. "Every one now prepared for the march past, which commenced at ten minutes past two, and at three o'clock not one-half of the corps had passed the flagstaff; but a short pause took place in consequence of some difference as to precedence which was being settled on the crest of the hill. When the march was resumed, a lively Scotch air told that his Lordship's countrymen, the London Scottish, were coming, and the crowd with excellent taste seized the opportunity for paying the chief another compliment. They cheered again and again. Lord Clyde uncovered, and, when he saw one of the finest infantry regiments in the world marching past adorned with his own national emblems, it was quite easy to see that his Lordship was affected by no common emotion. He stooped eagerly forward over his horse's neck, and then, leaning back, slapped his saddlebow in tune to the gay strathspey which the band played in compliment both to the rifles and to himself."

Lord Clyde's report on the review at Brighton is published. He praises the excellence of the arrangements by which, together with the punctuality and order of the volunteers themselves, a force of 20,000 men was brought to the places of rendezvous and told off for drill and manoeuvre. The marching past was, he says, on the whole admirably performed. The manoeuvres which followed had no other object than to practise the volunteer brigades and battalions in changing position, and working together in a large body. He speaks in highly eulogistic terms of the fine spirit of the volunteers, and says in the manner in which they were commanded, and "the intelligent ready way in which they obeyed the orders they received, prove how zealously both officers and men had applied themselves to the patriotic object that all have in view." In forwarding this report to the commanding officers of the volunteer corps which took part in the review, the Secretary of War expresses his gratification that they should have obtained the approval of Lord Clyde.





THE VOLUNTEER FULFILLING AT ERIC TON.—LORD CLYDE AND STAFF, WITH VOLUNTEERS MARCHING PAST.

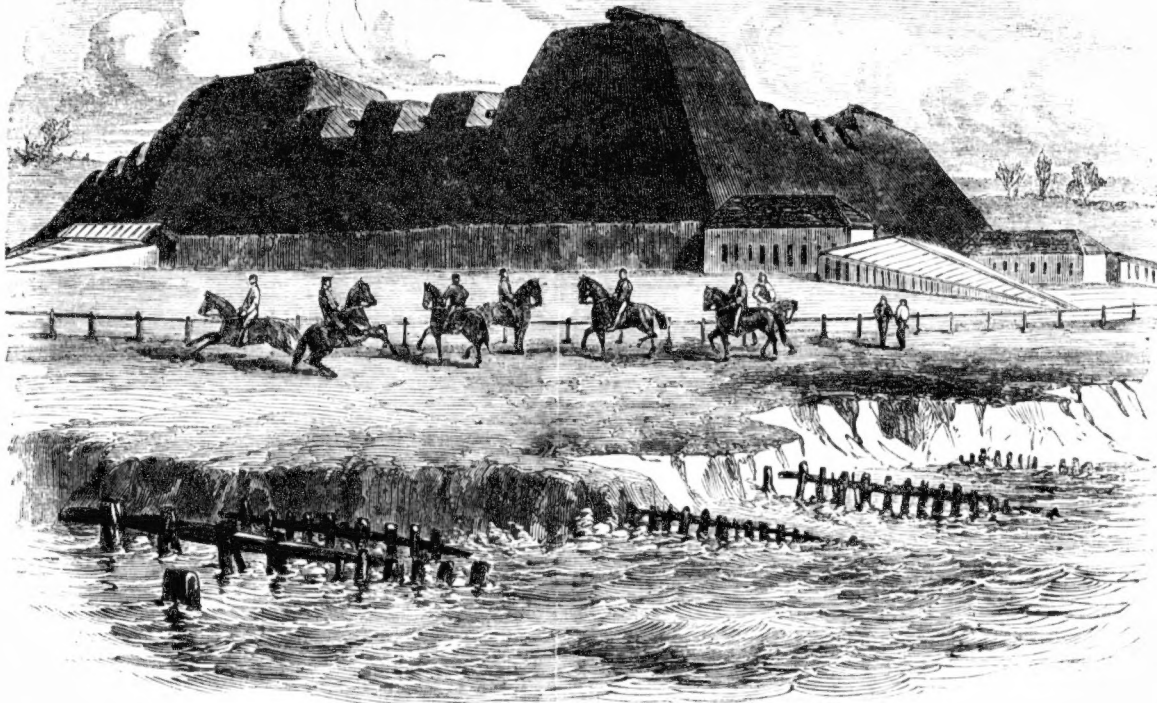


THE NEW DEFENCES OF  
PORTSMOUTH.

No. II. (continued from page 264).

## FORT FAREHAM, ETC.

RESUMING our route at Fareham, we shall conduct our readers at once to Fort Fareham, the position of which has already been pointed out in speaking of Fort Wallington. It is being constructed about a mile below the town, near a place called Newgate, a name which it sometimes bears, and is the first of the outer series of lowland forts to be subsequently connected by a military road and detached works, although it is not at present contemplated to make the communication by a rampart and ditch, as with the inner range. This is a very extensive structure, but of the same general form as the rest—a polygon with its salient angles to the country, defended by double casemated caponnières in the ditch, its base partially open, or rather closed only by a loopholed wall, and the gorge thus formed to be occupied by a casemated keep tower with separate ditches and drawbridge, and of extraordinary strength. As it is the most forward of the external series, it is easily reached from the railway station at Fareham; it affords travellers an opportunity of examining these works, and a few remarks on its details may therefore not be out of place. It stands on

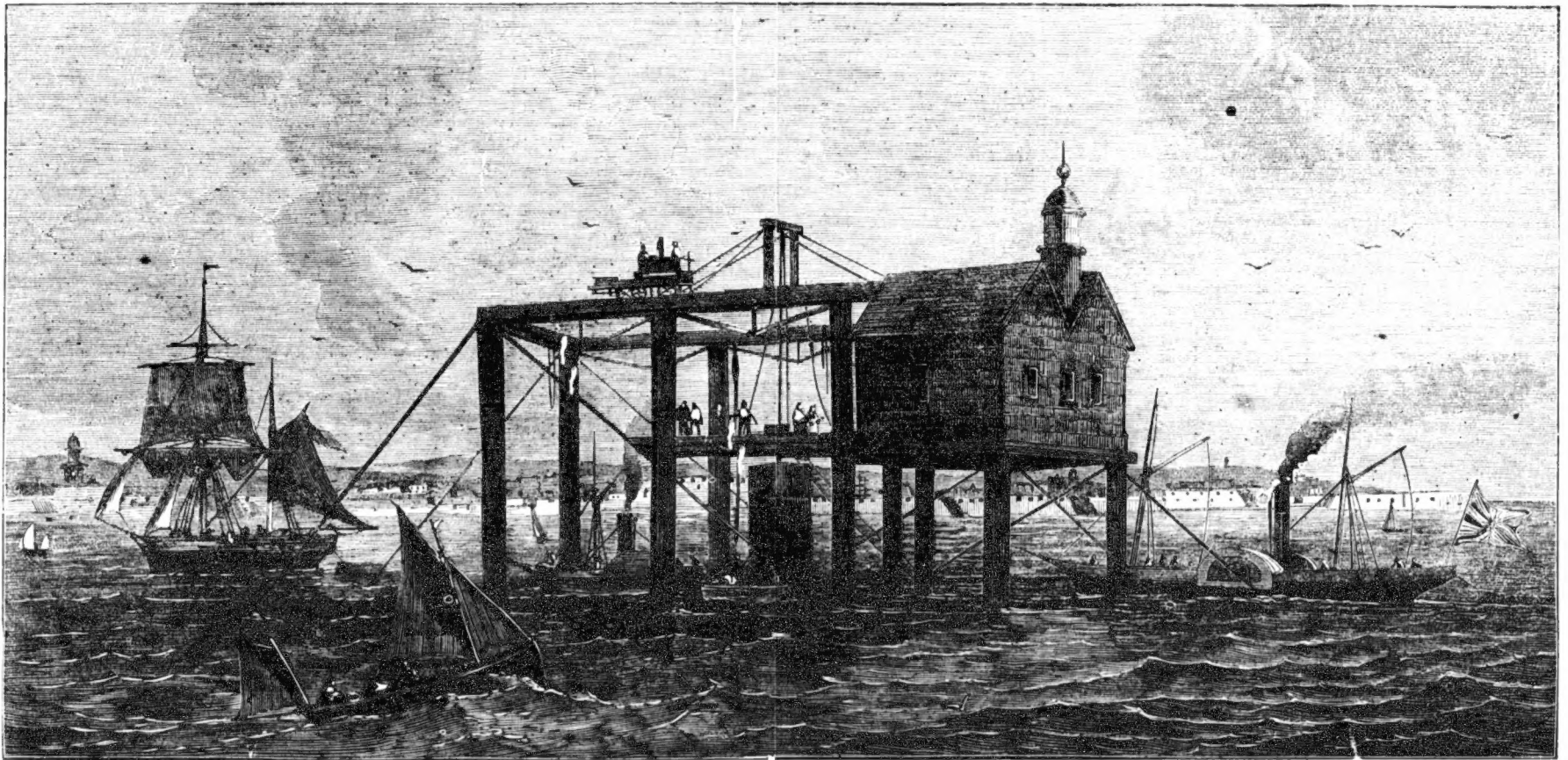


THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.—LUM'S FORT, SHOWING THE ANGLE CAVALIERS AND THE EXPOSED CAPONNIERES.

a gentle elevation, giving a considerable command of the country and a raking fire both up and down the South-Western Railway. Its base or gorge with the keep tower will be on that side, but, as the line runs south by east, this will be inclined to it at a small angle, being south by west. The ramparts and parapets will be of great solidity, not only from their proportions and the mass of earth they contain, but also because the strata in which the moats are excavated are chiefly brick-earth or clay, the best possible substances for resisting shot. The same beds furnish material for the enormous quantity of bricks required, and, being burnt in the form of loose rubble, the clay supplies an admirable substitute for gravel, reminding us of much of the Roman concrete and plaster in similar situations. Such a retentive subsoil admits of this and its fellow-constructions being completed with a wet fosse—a feature distinguishing most of the lowland forts from those on the hills, which will be equally impassable from their vast depth and precipitous form.

The other works completing the outer line hence to the beach are Roome and Lee Farm Forts, neither of which is as yet far advanced.

The most interesting of the new fortifications are, however, the line commencing



GILLKICKER.

BLOCKHOUSE FORT.

POINT BATTERIES.

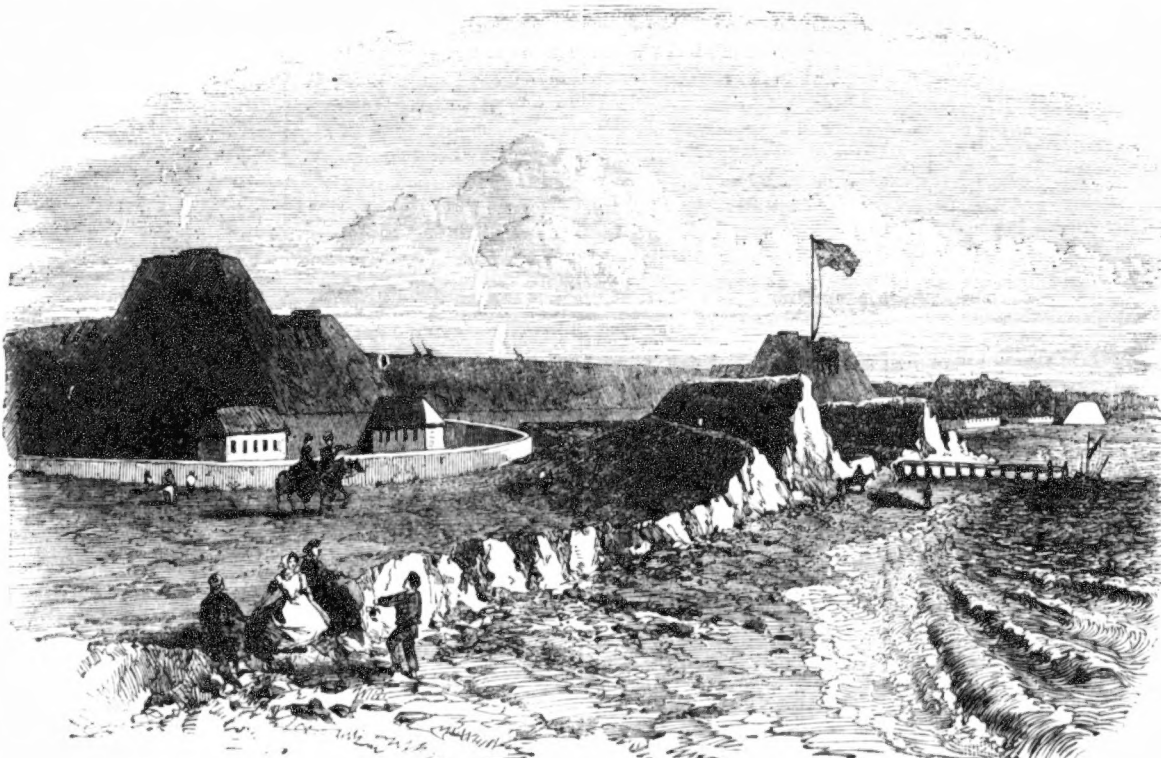
PARADE BATTERIES.

SOUTHSEA.

SOUTHSEA CASTLE.

THE STURBRIDGE FORT, SPITHEAD, LOOKING TOWARDS PORTSMOUTH.—LOWERING THE CYLINDERS.—(SKETCHED THE DAY PREVIOUS TO THE STOPPAGE OF THE WORKS.)

about two miles below Fareham, on the beach of its branch of Portsmouth harbour, at a stream called Frater Lake. We have already pointed out that this series is contrived so that it shall form part either of the outer or the inner line of defences in case the four forts last described (Wallington, Fareham, Roome, and Lee Farm) should be taken; and it is looked on with just pride by the engineer officers, who describe it as presenting the largest outworks to any enceinte in the world, with the exception of those at Antwerp. The first, or nearest to Fareham adjoining Frater Lake, Fort Elson, and the fifth, or nearest the sea, Fort Gomer, are both finished, and the greatest part of their artillery is mounted in them; but the effect of moisture on the bed of the fosse, causing it to give way to the pressure of the huge masses of absorbent earth in the ramparts, parapets, and glacis, now increased by the weight of the monster ordnance of our present artillery practice, is already giving indications that, instead of extravagance in this department, there has been too much parsimony in the details of construction. Nevertheless, though uncharitable critics say that the concussion and vibration from firing in active defence would ruin the



EASTNEY FORT, WITH REMAINS OF OLD WORK NOT SWEEPED AWAY BY SEA, WITH THE HORSEFALL MONSTER GUN ON THE BEACH, THE SOUTHSEA BUTTS AND FORT CUMBERLAND IN THE DISTANCE.—(FROM SKETCHES BY P. BRANNON.)

works faster than the shot from an enemy's batteries in consequence of such alleged ill-judged economy, every one who has a few hours to spare will find a rich treat in the inspection of this part of the third line of defence. The three other forts are now being actively pushed forward, and the connecting lines will probably be completed at an early date and not deferred till the hour of danger.

The only other inland work of any great magnitude or interest is that for the north side of the inner line of defence at Hillysea, on the shore of Portsea Island. During the French revolutionary war Government purchased the land along the space requisite for these lines at a cost of £132,000, and defences only of the character of field works were then formed, and have been since maintained, till the necessity of more powerful constructions was made clear by the Commission. It was ultimately resolved to widen and deepen the channel between the island and the mainland to a minimum of 200 feet in width, and that of low-water level of springs as a minimum depth. The old London road, after destroying its miniature tête du pont and other works, is to be diverted and brought through a new gateway, which is now completed, and it is



certainly the most ornamental, if not the best constructed, of all the modern works. It is built of red and yellow brick, with black bands and spots, the whole arranged in very pleasing patterns. We gave a view of this interesting object last week.

The whole of this line has been laid out with great care; and, while the bastion form or "trace" was necessarily adopted, the drawbacks incident to it have been met with great ingenuity and success. By flattening the bastions they have been nearly all brought out of the possibility of being entailed, even in case of Portsdown-hill being taken possession of by an enemy; and, with a view to the same contingency, the terre-plein or surfaces of the rampart has a considerable slope, and the whole is to be well traversed, while the flanks of the bastions which contain the heavy guns are to be casemated, à l'Haxo, as illustrated in the Sketch above referred to, showing beyond the gateway the flank of the west bastion, where the solid brick vaulting covering the guns is to be itself again covered by an immense mass of earth sloping against its sides, and laid to a depth of about 14ft. on the crowns of the vaults. There are three bastions and four curtains, with a demi-bastion and other works at each end; and, as the whole was planned and commenced before the outer series of forts on Portsdown-hill had been decided on, it was intended to construct two forts in rear of the lines, which, it is believed, will now be altogether dispensed with. Besides the highway, which is to be conducted under the new gate in the west or left curtain, the common line for the use of the South-Western, the Portsmouth direct, and the Brighton and South Coast Railways, is carried through the right centre curtain. The gateway by which it passes is a very plain, and, at present, insufficient and unimpaired affair. Both these gates, with their bridges and other approaches to them, are to be protected by hornworks, which are advanced constructions projecting boldly before the curtain with two long sides swept by the faces of the bastions in their rear, and a head in which the middle retires; and the sides are salient, the obvious resemblance to horns giving the designation. As yet these outworks are not commenced, and the excavations of the enlarged channel for moats are only partially executed. The height of the main line from the bed of the ditch will be about forty feet, and at each end of the work will be sluices, so that, in case of siege, water to the depth of ten feet may be preserved. Altogether the works are well worthy of examination, and every traveller to Portsmouth may visit them without loss of time, as the station to Cosham is close by, and the trains are frequent.

#### THE SEACAST FORTIFICATIONS OF PORTSMOUTH.

We have already pointed out Lee Farm as being the westernmost fort of the exterior line. It is not, however, proposed to connect this other than by its cross fire with the Brown Down and Fort Gomer batteries, as Brown Down is the most vulnerable point of the whole coast. Here the deep water of five fathoms shoals in towards the beach to about 300 yards, and the three fathoms depth to 150 or 200 yards, with a sandy and gravelly lowland adjoining the beach. It forms the western side of Stokes Bay, but is rendered easily defensible by a stream called the Alver River, flowing through a marshy bed, and making its outlet at this point. This marsh, then is made the key of the position. Immediately behind it rises Fort Gomer, and the line of rampart which is to connect that and its associated forts is to be connected with the coast fortifications, which from this part are made a continuous line of defence to the embouchure of the harbour at Monckton Fort.

The Brown Down Batteries, east and west, are detached works advanced below Fort Gomer, and may mount a great number of guns. Immediately to the east of them commence the Stokes Bay lines, a series of powerful batteries, with wet ditch on the beach, covering the villages of Alverstoke and Anglesea, and extending beyond the measured mile, the ordeal of which has to be passed through by almost every new ship, alike in the packet or Royal service. This work terminates at Fort Monckton, one of the old structures consisting of battery seaward, with three bastions and two curtains, and outworks landwards. And in advance of this fort, on Gillkicker Point, the extremity of the headland to the west of Portsmouth harbour, is a small work which is being increased, and will no doubt be ultimately made the most important of the modern additions, as it gives a greater command than is obtained from any part of this coast. It is nearly opposite Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and the proposed Sturbridge Fort, to which we shall presently refer, is located nearly midway between the two. From this the beach trends north-east to Blockhouse, on the Gosport side of the harbour mouth.

The works on the other side commence at the promontory corresponding to that of Gillkicker with Southsea Castle. This old but cramped-up fortress has undergone some modification or other with every improvement of the fortifications, and we think we may safely aver that all that is possible to be done with it has been done. The glacis elevated, the ditch flanked by bombproof loopholed passage and caponnière, and on every part of the fabric where a gun could be mounted, heavy ordnance has been placed, although, as we shall presently point out at Fort Cumberland, the probability is that the heavy cannonading of a defence would shake the masonry to a serious extent. At a little distance on either side is a new battery, mounting six 68-pounders, to be superseded by Armstrongs of the same calibre, which are deposited but not yet mounted.

Lumps Fort is the first of these new works, about a mile beyond Southsea, of the same general form as the others we have described; and our Sketch of Lumps illustrates their leading features, which are here unusually prominent. Barracks form the rear, the two flanks sweep the coast, and the two faces command the approach over the Horse Sands. Each of the three salient angles is surmounted by a cavalier, with a heavy barbette gun on traversing platform; and below in the ditch each is also a caponnière, but too much exposed.

Eastney is about a mile further, and on a different plan. A very long curtain-rampart and parapet for musketry is flanked at each end by a demi bastion, to be defended by cavaliers and embrasures above, with caponnières and walls under the cover of the counter-scarp in the ditch. In the rear will be extensive barracks for the Marine Artillery, to accommodate about 1000 men; and, although not strong enough to resist a cannonading, the walls will be loopholed, and be capable of rendering considerable assistance to defence in case of assault. In the open ground before the curtain (when we took our sketch a few days since) stood the remains of the old fort, consisting of the flanks and rear, but the seaward face has been long since washed away. Our view shows the position of the old and new works, and of the celebrated Horse-fall gun, which lies dismounted and partly buried in the sands on the beach, near the contractor's pier for landing the materials. This gun has been tried near this spot with 80lb. of powder, and carried three 220lb. shot to an immense distance.

A military road in the rear of these works, and covered by a banquette and parapet to seaward, is proposed to be carried from Southsea Castle to Cumberland Fort, which occupies the point of Portsea Island to the east, advancing on the mouth of Langston harbour. It is an old regular-bastioned structure of five sides, with ravelin and other outworks, and an extensive dry ditch.

#### THE CHANNEL OR WATER FORTS.

The peculiar plans ultimately resolved on in respect to the fortification of the channels and anchoring-grounds of Spithead and the Motherbank appear to have been suggested by the experience of our attempts in the Russian War, in which it was found that the massive fortresses, partly hewn out of the solid rock, and in part built up in casemated or barbette batteries, were so overpowering that it was scarcely possible for wooden ships to float before them. Now, for the greater part, these fortresses stood on natural islands and promontories which must need be defended, as else they would become means of attack and be formed into batteries by invading forces. The authors of the plans of defence for Spithead appear to propose an imitation of these natural islands of massive rock, and thus to dot the open sea of the Solent Channel with huge fortress towers that are literally to be built in the water and on sand, for the several locations chosen are where the contending and eddying currents have thrown down troublesome sandbanks, generally shallowing the water too much to allow large ships to pass over them except at high tides.

On these shallows sites were chosen for five forts, which would place any ship entering Spithead between a succession of cross fires, terrible enough for wooden fabrics, but, perhaps, not enough to cripple any iron-armoured ships.

The first site was on the extremity of the sandbank called the Spit, which projects southerly on the west side of the harbour mouth, and the second and third were on the middle and southern extremity of the bank called the Horse, on the opposite or east side. The other two were off the Isle of Wight, the fourth on an outlying portion of the Motherbank (the merchant-ship anchorage), known as the Sturbridge, which is a little distance to the north-east of the head of Ryde Pier and the fifth was opposite the outer Horse fort, on the northern point of the extensive reach of sandbanks projecting from the island between Ryde and St Helen's, and recognised as No Man's Land. These constructions, it was considered, would entirely command the channel to, and the anchorages of, Spithead and the Motherbank, as well as the entrance to Portsmouth harbour.

The contracts have been taken and the works proceeded with for three—the Sturbridge, Horse, and No Man's Land. The first, that near Ryde, is shown in the forewater of our Sketches: there the work of getting in the foundations, which are being formed of iron cylinders, to be afterwards filled with concrete brickwork or masonry, was being actively carried on. At the other two similar staging has been securely built up on piles, although in other respects the work is not quite as far forward; but at the Horse the borings have, amongst other important results, proved the existence of a plentiful supply of fresh water from the strata below the clay, which prevents the superincumbent salt water rendering it brackish.

The form proposed for these structures was that of seven-sided towers of ponderous masonry, in which the guns would be protected in three stories of casemates, and carrying on the floor of the solid bombproof roof any number of mortars and other pieces. It is to be presumed, also, that all the ordnance would be mounted on traversing platforms of the best make, so as to follow the movements of ships attempting to force the passage with as much facility as the best contrivances can give to a stationary battery. Undoubtedly, they would be imposing structures; but their very position indicates the contingency of unforeseen difficulties in construction, and the necessity of additional protective works.

We venture to suggest, with all deference for the skill shown in the planning and execution of these works, that it would have proved in the end more economical and effective to have formed an inclosure of double piling clay, puddled, and to have executed the whole in the dry. Externally, there should have been an apron of rubble stone, formed into a rough glacis eight or ten feet over high-water mark, and on the completion of the tower the piles should have been sawn off at low-water mark and the clay filled into the ditch to that level. The space between the piles should then have been dredged, filled in with beton, and a counterscarp revêtement built thereon, carrying a covered way with frequent traverses. These arrangements would have rendered the forts complete and secure from all attacks, and assimilated them, as far as art could, to the character of structures on natural rock, especially if, in addition to the cylinders, the whole area of foundation were filled in with a solid bed of concrete not less than 15ft. to 20ft. thick, deposited after completely excavating and clearing away all loose and friable soil. As it is, unless the work of cylinder piling is carried out to a great extent, the permanent safety of the works will be exceedingly doubtful.

We have now completed our review of the works actually carrying out in the defence of Portsmouth *per se*. Those in the Isle of Wight have reference to it, and are, indeed, planned wholly in respect to it, but yet form a totally independent, separate, and additional system.

In our paper in last Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES several verbal mistakes occurred which it is necessary to correct. "Caissonnière" should have been printed "caponnière;" "quick-silver" should have been "gillkicker." There were a few other inaccuracies, which, however, it is hardly necessary to specify.

P. BRANNON.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

WE this week publish the first Number of the New Series of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, in the enlarged and improved form, and trust that the changes we have introduced will be satisfactory to our readers.

The alterations made at a late hour on Wednesday in the programme to be observed at the inauguration of the International Exhibition rendered it impossible to prepare our intended Engraving of the opening ceremonial in time. We therefore present our readers with a Supplement in a somewhat different form, but which, we are satisfied, will be interesting. We shall fully illustrate the inauguration of the Exhibition in our next Number.

The price of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES henceforth will be 3d. each copy, or, free by post, 4d.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

#### "COMPANY COMING."

OUR guests are arriving. The Great International Exhibition of 1862 has been solemnly declared open, and from every civilised quarter of the globe visitors are, or shortly will be, engaged in the exploration, not only of the monster show, but of our giant metropolis. To thousands of travellers the main object of the visit will quickly become secondary to that very curious spectacle—the aspect of every-day London.

Strange comments will our foreign friends find cause to make, perhaps not all complimentary. They will have to tell of the only chief city upon earth in which a magnificent river is suffered to flow unembanked, fringed on each side by hideous wharves, and rendered poisonous by every kind of nuisance capable of transmission in a fluid form. They will see palaces of trade in the very centre, brain, and heart of working London—acres in which every plot of available standing room is a leverage to fortune—flanked and surrounded by the most miserable of tumble-down tenements, let at rents raised with difficulty by the lowest of the poor, and received by landlords scarcely a shade better off than themselves. They will see from Charing-cross to St. Paul's three separate churches, each built, as if of malice aforethought, exactly in the centre of the most frequented roadway in the universe, and blocking it almost utterly. They will see Temple Bar doing its little best to narrow the way and add to the general impediment and confusion. On their road from the theatres to their hotels in Leicester-square our friends will learn with astonishment that one of the most fashionably-frequented quarters of the town—the one, indeed, in which stands Her Majesty's Theatre itself—is nightly delivered up entirely to the most ruffianly, dissipated, and abandoned of both sexes, and that from dusk to dawn the whole highway presents one dismal orgie. They will lose themselves in bewilderment in contemplating our statues, our monuments, the arrangement of our streets,

They will see how it is permitted to the free Briton to build himself a memorial recording his own glories, if he choose to lay out the expense upon a drinking-fountain. They will gaze curiously upon that peculiarly indigenous production, the British sot, reeling home to thrash his wife after spending the money for lack of which his children may starve. They will hear the English language spoken exclusively by the upper and educated classes, a dialect of it freed from grammatical restrictions and limited in its vocabulary by others lower in position and acquirements, and a curious kind of talk, consisting mainly of various combinations of half a dozen of the most offensive of expletives, doing duty for conversational purposes among the lowest grade.

They will go to the Foundling Hospital and learn that, while munificently endowed for its own particular objects, it never maintains a foundling within its walls; also that in London the "enfants trouvés" are usually discovered strangled, wrapped up in bundles, and left in the parks or squares, at the rate of one at least every day of the year. They will gaze upon the noble Pool, with its fleets representing commerce from every river and sea of the known world, and may be told that yonder stands stocked thousands of gallons of the most inflammable fluid known to chemistry, requiring but a lighted candle-end to burn all within miles around, and scatter mercantile ruin through both hemispheres. They will be fortunate not to discover in the waterman who rows them ashore, in the sham porter who seizes on their luggage, in the cabman who proffers his vehicle—a bully and a cheat; in the first suave stranger who accosts them in the street a gambler, a sharper, and a thief.

They will find that whole districts of this vast wilderness of brick are colonised in almost perfect security by the criminal classes, also that the most common form of London robbery is that accompanied by brutal violence, and not unfrequently murder. Turning to more pleasurable contemplations, they will perceive that the most popular style of English humour is that exhibited by vulgar fellows bedaubed with soot and grease, or masquerading in rags with ruddled noses, singing songs not only stupid but absolutely incoherent. They will find a French actor playing Shakspeare, and English players performing French pieces vamped up under other titles. They will find the peace and quietude of every street at the mercy of any lazy vagabond who can turn the handle of a barrel-organ, screech a hoarse tuneless song, or make any noise he may choose with any musical instrument of torture at his command. All which matters will seem highly curious, if not inexplicable, to Jules from the Rue St. Honoré, to Maximilian from the Ludwig Strasse, to Hans from Amsterdam, and Ivan from Moscow. But these things are exactly what will be seen, heard, and make impressions first of all. Our glorious Constitution, our individual freedom, our general probity, social and commercial our perfect machinery of progress, are not appreciable until sought beneath the surface.

We must, therefore, expect during the coming months a certain proportion of by no means flattering criticism. London is not a cheerful place for the foreigner, the more especially as he lacks that cosmopolitan spirit which distinguishes the Englishman. Certain miseries inevitably await our Continental guests. All that we can do is, as far as we can, to prevent insult and extortion upon them under our own eyes. Among themselves, Englishmen are individually much addicted to minding each his own business; but in the case of strangers it is the business and the duty of every one of us who wishes his nation to be respected to protect to his utmost power, and on every possible occasion, the foreign visitor from annoyance, ruffianism, and robbery.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY left Windsor on Wednesday night for her residence in the Scotch Highlands. She was accompanied by Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and the younger children; and it is her Majesty's present intention to stay there for some five or six weeks. Her Majesty reached Perth on Thursday morning at 8.38, and, after breakfasting, proceeded for Balmoral at 9.55.

THE VACANT GAUTERS are to be given to Lord Canning, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Russell, Lord Shaftesbury, and Lord Fitzwilliam.

FOR THE SOLE PRIVILEGE OF TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS in the exhibition, the Stereoscopic Company have paid the Royal Commissioners the sum of 1500 guineas.

MR. ADAMS, the United States' Minister, has taken, for a term of years, the house lately occupied by Mr. Russell Sturgis in Upper Portland-place, whither the office of the legation has been transferred.

THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATING THE STATUE erected to the memory of Ary Scheffer, at Dordrecht, in Holland, his native place, is fixed for the 8th of next month.

DURING LAST JANUARY 4626 persons landed in Victoria, Australia, and 5449 sailed from that colony.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF NAPLES has voted a sum of 100,000f. for the suitable reception of King Victor Emmanuel.

M. RANKE, the historian, has set out from Berlin for Paris and London in quest of references and information requisite for the completion of his history of England.

A PRIVATE LETTER from Australia mentions that Pullinger, the Union Bank defaulter, died on board the convict-ship Lincelles on his passage out.

THE FLOATING-BATTERY TRUSTY is to be immediately fitted with Captain Cole's cupola-shield, with a facing of 4½-inch plates, and she will then proceed to Shoeburyness for a series of experiments.

THE CAPITAL SENTENCE ON GEORGE CLARK, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Frater, at Newcastle, has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

THE TENCH has been successfully introduced into the colony of Tasmania. SOME PRUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS have been in communication with the Admiralty with a view of purchasing a certain number of old sailing men-of-war.

ALL THE IMPORTANT BATTLES which have taken place during the present war in America were fought on the Sabbath, that of Pittsburg Landing, near Corinth, being the last.

A PROPOSAL has been made that on Mondays the charge for admission to the International Exhibition should be sixpence.

THE FAR-FAMED ROSSLYN CHAPEL was last week reopened for regular religious service in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church. The chapel has been lately restored, at the expense of the Earl of Rosslyn, and furnished with pews and other fittings required for the celebration of Divine service.

THE HOT WEATHER has set in with sudden intensity in Paris. The thermometer marked 83 Fahrenheit at four in the afternoon of Friday week in the shade, being an increase of thirty degrees within seven days.

RICHARD GREEN, the aquatic champion of the Australian colonies, is to be sent to London to contest the championship of the Thames, and a subscription has been entered into in the colony to defray the expenses of his voyage.



QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SPAIN, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Crown Prince of Prussia have arrived in England.

THE FUND for a memorial to the late Earl of Yarborough, which was initiated at Brigg, already amounts to upwards of £600. With a few exceptions, the contributions are chiefly by the tenantry of the deceased nobleman.

IT IS STATED in the Australian papers that the mercantile community are opposed to a more frequent mail communication with England on account of the labour which it would impose on them.

MR. MARK LEMON resumes his lecture "About London" on Monday at the Gallery of Illustration in Regent-street. Mr. Lemon has added a great amount of humorous anecdote and illustration, and by judicious compression rendered "About London" both entertaining and instructive. The reception of Mr. Lemon in the provinces was all that he could have anticipated or desired.

AFTER A STRIKE OF TWELVE WEEKS, the colliers in the Morley, Gildersome, and Adwalton districts have resumed work at the old terms of 1s. 6d. for a day of eight hours.

THE AMERICAN SHIP *Thirty-nine States* has been wrecked near Vigo, and twelve of the crew drowned.

A NEW REVIEW is about to appear in Paris, entitled *L'Indépendance Parisienne*. It will embrace an examination of all the new works that make their appearance, and will be supported by some of the first literary men of the day.

MR. ROUFFEL, late M.P. for Lambeth, has offered his creditors a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound. Unsuccessful building speculations are said to have been mainly instrumental in causing Mr. Rouffel's embarrassments.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE is to be installed High Steward of the borough of Cambridge the week after next. Handsome new public rooms are also to be inaugurated at the same time. The installation of the Duke as Chancellor of the University will not take place before June or July.

THE DIET OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN has at present before it a bill for the emancipation of the Jews. Similar bills were discussed in 1859 and 1860, and postponed till a more favourable moment.

ABOUT £200 has been subscribed to defray the expenses of the revival of the Lady Godiva procession at Coventry, and it is believed there will be no difficulty in successfully carrying out the project.

THE BRITISH SCHOONER *King of Italy* put into Valparaiso on the 17th of March, having had her cargo on fire for thirty days. Hopes were entertained of saving the vessel; but the cargo, it was feared, would be much damaged.

DR. BURNARD, whose trial in connection with the Orsini plot against the life of Napoleon III. created so much interest some time ago, has been placed in Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum, he having recently exhibited serious aberration of mind.

IN ROME there are 48,000 Cardinals, priests, and monks; 10,000 nuns; 100,000 beggars of the first class, and 500,000 of the second, all licensed by the Government; and 2000 women who live by serving as models to painters and sculptors.

GENERAL GARIBOLDI has renounced his intention of proceeding to the south of Italy. "As long as Victor Emmanuel is at Naples," said he, lately, to one of his friends at Brescia, "it is better that I remain on the banks of the Minio."

NINE MAGPIES, seven quails, three laughing jackasses, twelve rose-breasted cockatoos, and one wallaby have been imported into Auckland, New Zealand, by the Auckland Acclimatisation Society. Two of the magpies were let loose, and immediately commenced work by killing grubs and caterpillars in a garden.

A FANCY FAIR is now taking place in the magnificent palace of the Count de Morny in aid of the distressed Syrians. Some of the most distinguished celebrities of the fashionable world have undertaken to keep the stalls, and a collection of their own manufactures are enumerated amongst the objects that are likely to produce large receipts.

A REMARKABLE transaction took place the other day in a village in the west of England. A man of large fortune died and directed in his will that his horse should be caparioned and led to his grave and there shot and buried with him, that he might be ready to "mount at the resurrection and start to advantage." This was actually performed.

A CORONER'S JURY sat on Saturday to inquire into the cause of death of Elizabeth Taylor, aged forty-five years, who, it was alleged, had died from the administration of a quack medicine prescribed by a herbalist; and, after hearing evidence, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased (Elizabeth Taylor) died from disease of the heart, accelerated by the use of lobelia powders sold to her by a herbalist unknown."

THE PARIS PUBLISHER of M. Victor Hugo's new work, "*Les Misérables*," has sold 29,000 copies of the book; the Belgian publisher, 12,000; the Dutch, 4000; different German publishers, 6000; the Italian, 3400; the Spanish, 1500; the Portuguese, 1500; the Hungarian, 1200; besides those which have been sold in Great Britain.

A LETTER FROM TURIN affirms that the Pope has arranged with the Cardinals that he should, prior to the approaching convention in Rome, name him whom he would desire to be his successor; and that the choice has fallen upon Cardinal De Angelis, Archbishop of Parma.

THE APPLICATION to vary the bill of exceptions in the Yelverton case was refused on Monday by the Irish Court of Common Pleas.

THE PERSIANS have occupied Herat, and are advancing on Candahar. British aid has been asked by the Afghans.

MARY REID, or Timney, was executed at Dumfries on Tuesday, Sir George Grey having intimated, in reply to petitions for a commutation of sentence, that he did not see any reason why the law should not be allowed to take its course. The prisoner has confessed that she killed the deceased, but said the act was not premeditated.

AT A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL, on Wednesday, Alderman Salomons gave notice that at the next court he should move that the freedom of the City be presented to Karl Ganning in a gold box for his services in India.

THE ABNEY MILLS, West Ham, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Large quantities of grain and flour were consumed. The cause of the fire has not been traced.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It will be a loss to the nation if, amidst the glare and noise of the opening of the International Exhibition, Mr. Cobden's pamphlet, entitled "*The Three Panics: an Historical Episode*," should be thrown aside and forgotten. I am surprised to find that few people have read this remarkable book. I have met with several editors of Liberal papers who had not even seen it. They had read the *extracts* which have appeared in a few of the daily and weekly prints, but the book itself they had taken no trouble to see. And even in the House of Commons the work, as far as I can learn, has attracted but little notice at present. One member (a Radical) with whom I conversed said he had scarcely heard of it; another had intended to get it, but had forgotten it; a third pool-pooled it as merely an exposition of Mr. Cobden's "peculiar views" about reducing the expenditure by ten millions at a blow, and on our connection with France; a fourth, in reply to my question whether he had read it, replied "No. Cobden is a good fellow, but on the subject of our armaments he is perverse." Now, I have read the pamphlet through, and can tell those gentlemen that they are all wrong in neglecting to read and carefully study the work, and entirely wrong in imagining that it is a mere exposition of Mr. Cobden's "peculiar views." The fact is that it is the most terrible indictment against Admiralty blundering incompetence, reckless extravagance, and official falsity, that ever was penned. I call it an indictment; but it is much more than that; for indictments often contain accusations which cannot be proved. But here we have evidence, the most conclusive evidence, drawn from public documents of all sorts, and speeches made by the accused themselves, containing facts now allowed by the speakers to be correct. In short, as a book of evidential facts it is exhaustive. I have expressed a fear lest the work should be lost sight of; but I have no fear that it will not ultimately be productive of great results. This year but little use can be made of it, as the Navy Estimates are passed; but next year it will be in the hands of all our financial reformers. In fact, for years to come it will be an inexhaustible text-book. I shall be curious to learn what officialism will have to say to the charges which it contains. After an able speech of Mr. Cobden on the Corn Laws, which Sir Robert Peel was told he must answer, the right hon. Baronet said, "I cannot answer it." "Cannot answer it! Why?" said his friend with evident surprise. "Because," said the candid statesman, "it is unanswerable." And if our Admiralty officials in case and in posse are wise they will make the same confession, acknowledge their faults in the past, cry *pecunia*, and resolve to do better for the future. What is done cannot be undone, but the future is ours. Meanwhile, let every Englishman at all events let every member of Parliament, read the book.

I have no doubt that if we could read what is passing in Disraeli's mind we should find that he heartily wishes that Louis Napoleon would take his troops from Rome, and let Garibaldi and the Pope settle matters at once, for as the business stands it is a terrible perplexity to our Caucasian Conservative leader. On the one side he has

ultra-Protestantism, which he dare not offend; on the other Ultra-montanism, which he is obliged to pet and coax, and favour, on the sly. And as these two parties, both of which are necessary to Disraeli's advent to power, are more antagonistic than any other parties in the State, the Conservative Macheath is in a most awful fix. If he sides with his Protestant friends in their hatred to the Pope, straightway the Ultramontanists look grim; if he do but wink at the latter, Protestantism is at once in arms; whilst, if he looks straightforward, giving no heed to the obtrusive overtures of the Irish faction, and turning a deaf ear to the fascination of the other charmer, he offends both. His slipping out of the House when Boyer attempted to draw him out to pronounce has had this effect. The Conservative Protestants are uneasy; the Irish are disappointed. Next year we are told that an attempt will be made to seize the government; but how can he hope for success? In such a battle he must declare his foreign policy. The shabby expedient of slipping out of the House backwards cannot be resorted to then. It is an unpleasant predicament, from which nothing seems likely to draw him but the evacuation of Rome.

Whilst I am writing, all is uncertain about the Lambeth election. Doulton is the resident candidate, but with a large class he is not popular. Sleight is a comparative stranger, and has no local influence; and, moreover, not a few of the men of Lambeth are indisposed to make their borough the stepping-stone for an ambitious lawyer. Mr. Arthur Wilkinson, who formerly represented Lambeth, and represented it ably, honestly, and well, but was defeated in 1857, when Roupell took the borough by storm, is again in the field—merely, however, to intimidate there if the Lambeth people want his services they may have them. He will not obtrude himself upon them, and will spend little money. Indeed, it seems clear that not much money will be spent by either candidate, for the best of all reasons—neither has much to spend. Roupell, I see, offers 7s. 6d. in the pound. What he can have done with his property is still a mystery. There is a rumour that an elder brother has turned up and demands his rights; but whether this be so I have no means of knowing. I have just heard that a Mr. Beresford has started in the Conservative interest—Beresford is a good old Tory name—but the bearer has small chance, I think, in Lambeth under any circumstances.

Among the virtues attributable to an Englishman, hospitality has hitherto stood pre-eminent: he was rough and gruff, like the savage, but, like the savage, he was also hospitable, and his bread and salt were always ready for strangers. I regret to find that we are in great danger of losing this reputation. London is now honoured with the presence of several of the foremost foreign painters and sculptors, men whose fame is worldwide, and who have come over for the exhibition. Among them is M. Leys, the great Belgian master, one of the seven artists who obtained medals of honour in Paris in 1855, the six others being Sir Edwin Landseer and MM. Kaulbach, Meissonnier, Delacroix, Horace Vernet, and Ingres. Up to the present time of writing, M. Leys has not even received a card for the private view, much less been honoured with an invitation to the dinner of the Royal Academy, where he undoubtedly ought to be present. This shabby treatment of M. Leys contrasts badly with his conduct towards our academicians during the Art-Congress at Brussels last August, when he kept open house, and placed himself entirely at the disposal of his visitors.

There will be no time to send you any details of the opening of the exhibition until next week, so I just transcribe a few rough notes made during my visit there on Saturday last. The inside is ten thousand times better than the outside, although Mr. Crace's decoration is poor, flat, and tawdry. Though there is only one coup d'œil in the building, and that looking down the machinery annexe, there is a certain sense of space and grandeur which is undoubtedly imposing. The confusion it is impossible to describe, the babel of tongues, the hammering, the pushing of excited workmen, and the determination of the favoured visitors to be in everybody's way. Endeavouring, on returning home, to recall what you have seen, you find it difficult to know what to select first from the chaotic mass. The raised spaces under the domes (on which, at the east end, there is the usual red baize-covered orchestra); the stained-glass windows, better executed than usual; the military trophies; the Armstrong guns in every stage, from the first coil of unwelded iron to the polished death-dealer (of course, the inside is not shown); the 36-in. shells, the time shells, the Whitworth 100-pounder. A walk through the exhibition in its unfinished state reminds one of the first time one tasted rum-punch or supped with medical students; there is a strange kind of jumble about everything you have seen. Flickering in the mist of my recollection—such recollection resembling forcibly a visit to the London Docks—are, first and foremost, the loveliest specimen of Dresden china in the shape of a mantelpiece-clock and toilet appendages that can be conceived. Minton I saw first, and thought Minton good; Sevres is not yet unpacked; Servia is capital, but Dresden is perfectly marvellous. Gates from Colebrookdale, gates from Norwich—both excellent; a queer trophy of candles from Holland; a Greek temple designed and coloured by Owen Jones with niches for statuary, to which the great Gibson and others will contribute; good staghorn work from Mainz and Baden, and the Schwarzwald; some good steel and iron from Zillingen and Liège (but don't let Sheffield feel frightened yet); the music courts, with all our best names—Chappell, Boosey, and Leader, vying with each other; the jewellers, Hunt and Roskell, Phillips, of Cockspur-street (so great in coral), Harry Emmanuel (known as Victim Emmanuel, since his large sales to Mrs. Windham), and others; and, finest of all, the machinery annexe. "My country! Oh, my country!" this is the place where all the sentiments so beautifully described in Miss Eliza Cook's song of the land that bears a well-known name, the glorious Charter, and of the impossibility of its denial, come blushing into one's cheek. To drop the poetic and be practical, it is in the machinery annexe that England's gigantic glory will be shown. In the splendid locomotives furnished by the North-Western Railway, and built in their works at Wolverton and Crewe; in those furnished by Armstrong and Fairbairn; in sugar-crushing machines of enormous strength, and pumps of incredible lifting power; in engines for doing singular things with hors; and with every other mortal thing of which, not being scientific, I cannot speak until I have been enlightened by the indoctrinated mind, our country stands pre-eminent. Austria thought she was going to do it, and sent a very ill-looking, black locomotive, which is to ours as the toy drays of the Lowther Arcade to the real beer-conveyer of Barclay and Perkins.

The commissioners have added to the high opinion in which they are generally held (I don't like bodies corporate in the mass, but I am bound to say I never found any set of men so unpopular as these) by refusing to allow the members of the press to visit the picture-galleries. "Who are those gentlemen I see inside?" I asked of the commissionaire at the door. "Gentlemen of note, Sir," was his reply; and, being merely a gentleman of a note-book, I was compelled to keep outside. But the door was more than half open, and I saw something and some friends who had been in, "gentlemen of note" of course, added to my information, and I find that British art is by no means badly represented. Immediately on the right on going in are the Hogarths, Reynolds, Gainsboroughs (I caught a glimpse of the "Blue Boy"), Wilkies, &c. Hogarth's "Portrait of Captain Coram," founder of the Foundling, painted 1739, is among them. On the left is the modern school, and among these examples I could distinguish "The Christening of the Princess Royal," "The Burial of Harold," Macheath's "Puck," and his "Caxton;" Landseer's "Bolton Abbey;" Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse; and others.

Appropos of this, let me tell a story now current in art circles. Among other popular artists applied to by the commissioners to exhibit the works of their genius was Mr. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A. In reply Mr. Cooper named a picture painted by him several years ago, representing the "Charge of the Cavalry at Waterloo," and now the property of a Liverpool merchant. The owner agreed to let it be exhibited, first insuring it for the sum of £5000, and it arrived at South Kensington; but the delicacy of the commissioners is such that, for fear of wounding the susceptibilities of our French visitors, they would not give it house-room. I understand the owner of the picture is so disgusted that he intends to exhibit it in a special

gallery at the West-end, by itself, and to print and circulate an account of its rejection.

Mr. Costa has not done himself much good by the publication of his letter in the daily papers. All he has elucidated is, that, instead of his refusal to conduct Dr. Sterndale Bennett's ode being sudden pique, it was the deliberate result of malice prepense. Mr. Costa is a foreigner whose name is utterly unknown out of England (save, of course, to those artists who have been acquainted with him in this country), and where it is known he is determined to make it unsavoury to the general public by his continual snubbing of everything native.

Two changes in the literary world are noteworthy. Mrs. S. C. Hall retires from the editorship of the *St. James's Magazine*; and the *Literary Gazette*, never very brilliant in its best days under Mr. Jordan, and of late feeble and spiteful, like a morose old man, dies, to arise phoenix-like from its ashes under the title of the *Parthenon*. The club of that name went to pieces a few months since. *Abset omnes.*

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

"The Golden Daggers"—dreary enough on the first night of production—has been much improved by condensation, and is drawing good houses at the PRINCESS'S. The acting is very good and the scenery perfection.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews open a new "At Home" entertainment on Monday week. It has been written by Mr. Byron.

Miss Herbert has sufficiently recovered to resume her part in "Friends and Foes," but she still looks very ill. A new burlesque is to be produced on Monday at the ST. JAMES'S.

## "THE TEAM AT WORK."

THE picture from which our Engraving is taken is the work of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, and may be considered one of the best of those marvellous representations of animal life for which she has attained a European reputation. Formerly exhibited in the Boulevard Italiens, where an exposition of pictures was organised for the benefit of poor or decayed artists, "*L'Attelage du Nivernais*" was ultimately purchased for the Luxembourg, and has been sent thence by the French Government to the Great Exhibition in London, where it will form one of the attractions of the French department of painting. Amongst all those marvellous cattle, in depicting which the fair artist is surely pre-eminent, this magnificent team of oxen labouring at the plough exhibits many of the happiest characteristics of truthful handling. Shorthorned, smooth-bodied, closely-knit monsters, with that half-hidden spice of wickedness in their eyes which shows that they know their strength, and will use it to some other end if their marvellous patience be overstrained. In looking at the picture we seem to see the slight motion of the heavy jaw as it grinds the cud, to watch the slow but sometimes fiery roll of the eye, and to hear the swish of the long tail as it sweeps the steaming fanks of the mighty beasts.

Glorious fellow-labourers are these great oxen, who move with a steady dignity through the arduous task before them, and seem to disdain the idea of shirking their full share of the work, obedient to the directions of their guide, and willing to undertake anything in reason which may be required of them. The whole picture is a superb specimen of Rosa Bonheur's style, and, besides the lifelike rendering of the animals, the harmony and truth of colouring distinguish it at a glance as the work of a great artist.

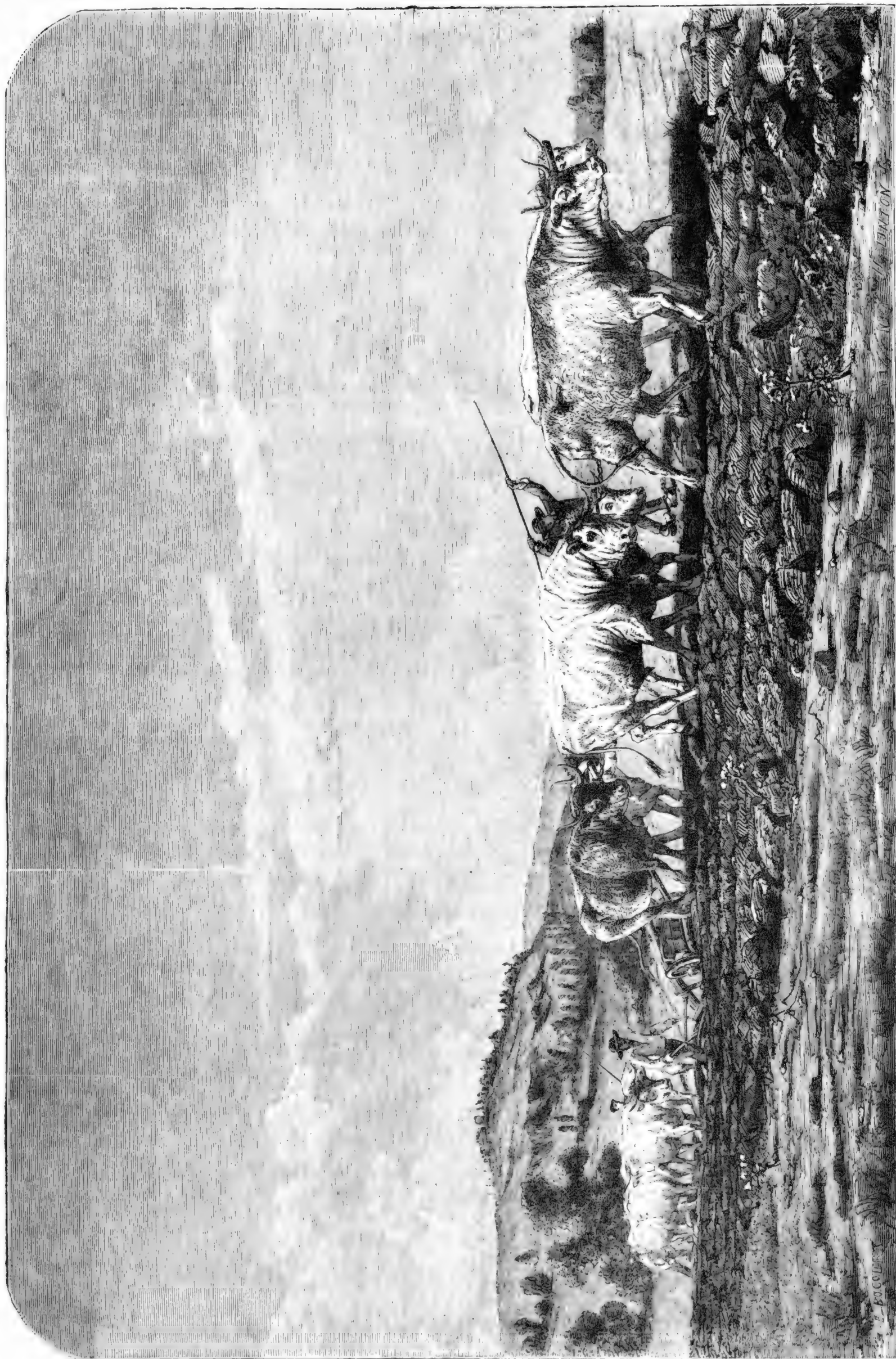
Rosa Bonheur, the charming artist with the charming name, was born at Bordeaux in 1822, and afterwards went to Paris, where her mother died while she was quite a child. The little girl evinced no marked partiality for books, except those which contained blank leaves ready for receiving her early representations of hares, ducks, and rabbits, while her copybooks were too frequently ornamented with all sorts of fanciful illustrations. Indeed, she seems to have braced herself for the difficulties of grammar and spelling by applying herself more assiduously to those dear brute companions who acted as her models. The father of the young aspirant recognised the talent of his daughter, for he was himself an artist and a man of cultivated tastes. He had married young, however, and married a second time, so that little opportunity was left him for cultivating the several tastes of a numerous family, or, indeed, of perfecting his own artistic skill. Rosa received lessons, however, of the master who had taught her father; and, joining to her studies a sincere love of the work she had taken in hand, would frequently rise at daylight, and, with her colour-box and apparatus on her shoulder, go into the country in the environs of Paris, and there remain at work till evening, drawing from nature. She would at other times provide herself with an immense lump of clay, and, by her marvellous power of appreciation, succeed in modelling various animals from the life, thus gaining, eventually, the reputation of a statuary as well as that of a painter. In this way great things were achieved; but there were still enormous difficulties to overcome, there is so very little pastoral life in Parisian suburbs. Horses are tolerably numerous, and there are to be found plenty of dogs and enormously large cats; but where are the oxen, cows, and sheep, except in a dismembered condition, for supplying the restaurants and hotels with loins, legs, and shoulders? The young artist discovered the means of prosecuting her studies, however, and with unyielding courage went to the abattoirs for her models, and there found a client who ordered of her a design for the head of the procession of the Bruf Gras. When she was afterwards intalked in an atelier of her own, a large antechamber was set apart, in which she kept several animals in the same way as they might have lived in their own stables or kennels, and there she had brought to her such models as she required; having so well provided for their accommodation that they were in the best of tempers, and the most natural positions for transferring to canvas.

From the age of seventeen Rosa Bonheur had nothing to learn from her father, and her talent was undoubted and increasing every day, as, indeed, it was sure to do under such a determined and practical course of study. Her pictures were sought by appreciative buyers, and in 1841 she made her debut in the Louvre exhibitions in two pictures—"Sheep and Goats," and "Two Rabbits." Her reputation was from that time established, and she continued to exhibit. In 1843 she sent a picture of horses, but afterwards "returned to her sheep," adjourning the more difficult study to a later date. In 1845 the celebrated animal-painter, M. Bracassat, exhibited for the last time, and, retiring, left a representative with perhaps less experience but with admirable freshness and power. The two artists were in perfect accord, however, and the public appreciated their generous rivalry. In 1846 Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur's reputation was still further enhanced by a picture of a sheared flock. After this she made a rapid journey to the Auvergne mountains, and brought from thence a number of fresh and vivacious impressions: the result of this was the production in 1847 and 1848 of pictures representing the superb red oxen of the Cabul race. In the same year, 1848, she exhibited her talent in sculpture by a bull and an ewe in bronze, and in 1849 effected a triumph by the picture represented in our Engraving. In this last year Mdlle. Bonheur lost her father, and devoted herself entirely to art. Her brother Auguste has also several times exhibited pictures of children and figures in the costumes of various provinces. Her second brother, Isidore, also made some reputation as a sculptor of animals, and her young sister Juliette paints flowers with a skill but little inferior to the animal painting of the great artist herself.

In the full vigour and experience of the art to which she devoted herself so early, Rosa Bonheur is still engaged in the production of those pictures to which we have begun to look as the models of a great school of painting.

A GRAMER OFFER. Among the strange applications made to the exhibition commissionery, this, the latest one, may be considered a curiosity in its way.—"I am the agent and interpreter of a French subject; he is a giant; his height is eight feet, his weight thirty stone, his age is twenty-five, of a pleasing exterior. I take the liberty to offer him to your Lordship's notice. Dressed up in the Henri Quatre style he would make a very commanding user for the International Exhibition. Should my proposal be seemingly deserving of a reply, I await your Lordship's communication, and will be ready on any notice to bring the man for inspection and communicate the terms." We are not aware that the offer has been accepted.





PLOUGHING SCENE. - FROM THE PICTURE, BY ROSA BONHEUR, IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.





TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. EDWARD PURSER, LATE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, BY THE ENGINEERS OF THAT LINE.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. EDWARD PURSER, LATE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**

The accompanying engraving represents a set of plate presented to Mr. Edward Purser, late chief engineer of the north-western provinces division of the East Indian Railway, and now chief engineer of the Ottoman Railway, by the engineers of the former line. The testimonial consists of a centrepiece, two side pieces, and four salts. The first represents a coolie lifting a basket on to the head of a woman, this being the primitive way in which all the earthworks in India are raised; the basket is expanded into a network of silver, bearing a light and graceful glass cup; at the feet of

the male figure lie the common pick and codalee, or hoe, used by the native representative of the navvie. To any one who has seen the thousand miles of embankment or cuttings now completed on the Indian railways the means used in their execution appear utterly inadequate to the result, but the immense multitude of hands employed makes up for the want of mechanical appliances, and it is only by swarming on their work like the ants of their own country, that the natives produce structures so disproportioned to the powers of the individual workman. Upon the centrepiece is the following inscription:—"Presented by the Engineers of the East Indian Railway (North-west Provinces) to Edward Purser, late chief engineer of the above line: a friendly

token of regard and esteem in acknowledgment of his honourable character and high professional abilities." The two side pieces represent each a papaya-tree, with an antelope under one, and under the other a leopard. The four salts are figures of native children sitting clasping a lotus leaf. The whole is executed by Messrs. Garrard, from designs by Mr. W. F. Spencer. The value of the plate is 500 guineas.

This is the second testimonial of this kind which has been presented to Mr. Purser by his fellow workmen in India. The presentation of the testimonial was made in the first week in March last, by letter, in consequence of Mr. Purser being at Smyrna, engaged in his professional duties.



THE TERRACE.



## THE TERRACE.

ONE of those quaint old châteaux which in former times held the family of a seigneur, but which have almost disappeared, except in the pictures of Watteau and those artists who live to preserve the memories of the time of transition between two utterly dissimilar ages. The Terrace, with its flower-filled vases and stone-grey cypresses, and gnarled old trees, is brightened by the presence of the children, who make it their summer playground. From those children sprang a new race, who ushered in a new era in the world's history, in which the traditions of the past were swept away, and the seigneur vanished to give place to the manufacturer or the liberal statesman.

## OPERA AND CONCERTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE opened last Saturday with an admirable performance of "In Ballo in Maschera." This, the latest work of a composer whose music is admired by every one in Europe except the Commissioners of the International Exhibition, could scarcely be entrusted to better singers than those who now fill the principal parts in it at the old "Opera House." With Mdlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini's excellent performance of the soprano and tenor music our readers are, probably, already acquainted. Signor Giraloni, who appeared for the first time in this country, made his debut in his original character of Renato, and obtained the greatest success in the part, which was written specially for him. He has a good appearance, dramatic ability, a voice of fine tone and sympathetic quality, and a style the sole blemish of which is a slight tendency to exaggeration. This defect also in some degree characterises his acting. In the last situation with Amelia at the close of the third act, he appeared to us entirely to mistake the spirit of the character, and he played throughout the fourth act with unnecessary violence. But his rendering of "Alla vita che l'arride" completely established him in the favour of the audience and proved him to be an accomplished and sound singer, and he won his fair share of honour in the superb trio, "Odi tu come sonano," with Mdlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini, which was given with masterly skill and fine effect. Mdlle. Dario made her debut as Osear. She has a graceful figure, a pretty face, full of pleasing expression, and an appearance of extreme juvenility, and her acting is characterised by perfect ease and abundant though by no means obtrusive vivacity. Her voice is somewhat thin, especially in the upper notes, but its quality is agreeable. Her intonation is pure, and she evidently possesses considerable powers of execution. The orchestra was efficient, and was conducted with intelligence and spirit by Signor Arditi.

"Dinorah" was produced at Covent Garden on Monday night for the first time this season. Gardoni, who is recovered from his indisposition, now resumed his part of Corentin, the bagpiper, which he acted as pleasantly and in which he sang as gracefully as usual. He was received by the audience with warm demonstrations of favour. Mme. Miolan-Carvalho also resumed her character of Dinorah, of which she was the original representative in this country. It is a part that is perfectly suited to her, both as an actress and a singer. She gives great interest to the character of the poor, crazy girl, and sings the extremely florid music with a brilliancy not surpassed, we believe, by any one who has ever appeared in the part. The famous *air de l'ombre*, in which she made her marvellous execution admirably conducive to dramatic effect, was encored with acclamations. M. Faure sustained the character of Hôl with his usual ability; and Mme. Didicé had great success in the little part of the goatherd, and her very pretty *aria* was vehemently encored. The opera was splendidly got up, and the scene at the end of the second act—a "sensation" scene, as such things are called nowadays—in which the heroine is saved by her lover from perishing in the river, was a successful piece of stage effect. In short, this was altogether one of the finest performances we have ever seen of Meyerbeer's very original and beautiful work. The "Prophète" was performed on Tuesday night, and the occasion was rendered unusually interesting by the circumstance that the composer (Meyerbeer) was present.

The second concert of the Musical Society of London for the season took place on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, which, as usual at these concerts, was crowded to the doors, the members and associates being of themselves sufficient to form a large audience. The principal feature of the entertainment was Beethoven's colossal Ninth or Choral Symphony, which occupied nearly the whole of the first part. It was exceedingly well performed under the able direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, who took the times of the various movements with unerring correctness, and wielded his baton with the firmness and decision of an experienced commander. The quartet of solo voices consisted of Miss Binks, Miss Lascelles, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, who surmounted the excessive difficulties of the music very successfully. The other great instrumental piece of the evening was Mozart's concerto in E flat for two pianofortes, superbly executed by Mr. Charles Hallé and M. Stephen Heller. The concert began with Cherubini's overture to "Faniska," and terminated with Rossini's overture to "La Gazza Ladra."

## THE MUSIC OF THE EXHIBITION.

ON Wednesday the Exhibition building was besieged by its first crowd, and from an early hour the doors at the eastern dome, which lead under the great orchestra, were blocked with choristers from every part of England—instrumentalists from almost every part of the world, and musical instruments of all sizes and shapes. The first rehearsal of the special music prepared by M. Meyerbeer, M. Auber, and Dr. Sterndale Bennett, for the opening ceremony, called together this solid mass of performers, and also drew a crowd of stray visitors to the neighbourhood. By half-past eleven o'clock the great orchestra was filled with the ladies and gentlemen who had been selected by the musical conductors from a much larger body of applicants. The presence of such a band of choristers—reputed to be two thousand strong—says something for the progress of musical education in England and for the good and energetic management of those harmonic societies which have done so much to bring about such a gratifying result.

On the previous day the vocal and orchestral portions had been separately rehearsed in Exeter Hall. On this occasion the whole was given in the alternating continuity so well calculated to lend it the highest charm, and in the building itself, where on Thursday it was finally performed.

About eleven o'clock orders were given to the hundreds of workmen employed throughout the edifice to desist from their noisy labours; and, as this could not in many cases be done in a moment, it was some little time before the clang of the hammer and the heavy fall of the lever ceased to echo through the aisles. Then for a brief season huge eaves were suffered to lie half opened; stately might be seen oddly perched on temporary resting-places half way up to its appointed pedestal; and vases, candelabra, and bronzes lay half uncovered in seemingly perilous confusion, while those who had been all the morning engaged in their distribution gathered slowly round the steps leading to the foot of the grand orchestra.

The orchestra is arranged in a semicircular form, and occupies three sides of the octagon that supports the eastern dome. The seats rise from the floor nearly to the summit of the mass of pillars which define the form of this portion of the building and when filled by hundreds of musicians and of singers presented a very striking spectacle. A few minutes after twelve M. Costa arrived, followed by M. Sainton, both of whom were cordially greeted. But the ovation of the day was reserved for M. Meyerbeer, whose appearance was the signal for a hearty and prolonged demonstration from both audience and performers. The gifted composer was evidently much gratified by this spontaneous outburst of admiration for his genius, and showed the warmest interest in every part of the performance, as well as that to which his own pen had so felicitously contributed. It was nearly half-past twelve before the preluding roll of the drums stilled the busy hum of voices, and announced that the first notes of the initiatory music were about to be heard. The National Anthem was then sung, each verse in a different key, and the choruses sustained by the full strength of the instrumental performers.

Then followed the beautiful composition of M. Meyerbeer. Towards

the close of the second movement M. Costa, who led, not being altogether satisfied with the way in which it was given, required that portion to be performed over again. This was done with increased spirit and animation; and at the close the hearers importunately expressed their desire to hear the march once more. It is the best praise that can be bestowed on such a composition to say that it improves on rehearsing. The fine cadences and subtle transitions, that we listened to wistfully at first, fall upon the ear the second time with all the pleasure of recognition; for, though we knew them not half an hour ago, there is that about them which strikes us as though they were familiar on repetition. Such is the power of expression, the same in music as in painting—a thing not to be explained by analysis or described by any ingenuity of words.

Next came Professor Bennett's music written for the Laureate's Ode of Inauguration. This likewise was encored, and after the demand had been complied with, there came Auber's magnificent "Marche Triomphale," which elicited the most enthusiastic applause. Its specific fitness for the occasion shone out conspicuously; and every one who listened was delighted. Every intricacy of the rich and fantastic *broderie* is clearly defined as in all compositions of this master, but, as in them, the general effect is the very opposite of confusion or entanglement, and the whole possesses a crispness conveying the idea of purpose and reality, qualities for which Auber has for half a century been justly prized. If we are not mistaken, the effect of such music is in the direct ratio of the numbers who hear it. Played to a few, it elicits the highest criticism and commendation; performed in the midst of thousands, it cannot fail to excite those sympathies which are the readiest awakened and the most magically shared. We have but one regret—that the octogenarian musician could not be present on Thursday to receive from the assembled notabilities of Christendom another chaplet of flowers.

## THE BALD ABORIGINES OF THE BALONNE, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The *Sydney Empire* (N.S.W.) of Feb. 19 says:—"It is now some years since a report first obtained currency to the effect that, far in the western interior, beyond the Balonne River, a tribe of aboriginal natives existed who exhibited remarkable physical distinctions from those with whom explorers and other colonists have so long been familiar. It was said that the natives in question were entirely destitute of hair, even on the head, which was as bald as a billiard ball. Other remarkable peculiarities were also mentioned; but, although this statement was renewed from time to time, and various speculations were hazarded thereupon, the absence of ocular proof led most people to doubt it, and it was pretty generally believed that either the blacks alluded to were merely suffering from some cutaneous disorder, or the tale was one of those bush 'yarns' which outlying settlers think it no harm to hoax the townsman withal. Yesterday, however, we had an opportunity of ascertaining that all the statements on this point, which had before been doubted, were perfectly true. Mr. McKay, a gentleman just arrived from the Balonne River by way of Rockhampton, called at our office with one of these natives. He is a young man, according to Mr. McKay's belief, only about sixteen or seventeen years of age, but certainly looking much older. His head is entirely destitute of hair. There was a black, ingrained appearance on the scalp, as if the roots of hair remained; but Mr. McKay states that this is merely the traces of a dirty cloth which he was in the habit of wearing on his head. There needed not, however, this remarkable destitution of hair to show that the individual before us was the type of a race utterly differing in physical peculiarities from the ordinary aborigines of Australia. The whole contour of the face, form of the head, expression, colour of skin, and listless, almost sullen, attitude, at once suggested the Mongolian. It was impossible to look at this native of the backwoods with the least attention and reflection without feeling convinced of his Chinese extraction. His physical development is far inferior to that of the healthy aboriginal found in other parts of Australia. The large, rapid eye, thick lips, broadly-spread nose, and deep brown skin were all absent. The peculiarity of the face was most evidently Chinese, and the eye confirmed this impression. The skin of this interesting stranger is precisely of that deep yellow brown shade which might be expected in a descendant from Chinese and aboriginal Australian parents. How long the races have been mingled in the persons of his ancestors it might be hard to say. The representative before us, however, was assuredly more Chinaman than aborigine. The party to which he belonged, for there is no clear reason for calling it a tribe, appeared to inhabit the country to the north-westward of the Upper Warren. Mr. McKay had not seen more than six or seven of them at various times, one, at least, of whom was a woman, and one man was much taller and more strongly proportioned than the specimen brought to our office. The whole circumstances of the case render it extremely probable that these remarkable people are the descendants of Chinese fishermen, who having, years ago, landed or been cast away in the Gulf of Carpentaria, or on the Australian coast of the Aradura Sea, have remained with the Australian aborigines, and transmitted the physical peculiarities of their race to their descendants. We leave it to physiologists to account for the intermingling of the races. The head of the native we saw presented exactly the appearance of the shaved cranium of a Chinaman. Mr. McKay, we understand, left Sydney with his aboriginal Chinaman last night, for the Hunter. He states that he has found him very tractable and useful, and quite satisfied with the change in his position and prospects. It is to be hoped, therefore, that his Honour the Chief Justice will not be induced, in consideration of the Anglo-Chinese treaty, to interfere with the arrangement of *habes corpus* or otherwise."

THE OXFORD MUSIC HALL.—The attraction at present at the Oxford is Burns's poem of "The Jolly Beggars," which has been set to music by Mr. George Linley expressly for this establishment, and on which the whole vocal and instrumental resources of the hall are brought to bear. The piece is founded on the poet's observation of an actual scene which one night met his eye when, in company with his friends John Richmond and James Smith, he dropped accidentally, at a late hour, into a very humble inn in Manchline, the favourite resort of lame sailors, maimed soldiers, wandering tinkers, travelling ballad-singers, and all such loose companions as then hung about the skirts of society. Of course, the work is not presented in its original form by Mr. Linley. Sundry embellishments and modifications have been made, and the character of a sailor has been introduced into the present cantata, with an original song, "When I bade good-bye to Phoebe." There is also the soldier's song, "I am a son of Mars," the camp-follower's song, "Oh, once I was young," the merryandrew's song, "Sir Wilford's a fool," the widow's song, "A Highland lad my love was born," the fiddler's song, "Whistle o'er the lave o' it," and the tinker's song, "My bonny lass," all of which are pretty and quaint, more especially the fiddler's song. Each song is introduced by a recitative, and there are numerous choruses throughout the cantata, all evincing music of high order. The solo parts are given by Messrs. Greene, Albert, Morley, and Mme. Undersson with great taste; and the hall has been crowded each evening by an audience who have testified their appreciation of the merits of the composer and the vocalisation of the singers.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN ROBERTSON.—The final decision in the court-martial on Captain Robertson, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, has at length been published. Of the three charges brought against him the Court found him guilty of that one which charged him with having, after having received an inquiry, failed to take proper lawful steps to vindicate his honour; and they therefore sentenced him to be cashiered. The Duke of Cambridge, however, on the opinion of Mr. Headlam, Judge-Advocate-General, that this finding could not be sustained, advised her Majesty that the proceedings should not be confirmed; and Captain Robertson has therefore been acquitted, and released from arrest. Captain Robertson has been formally ordered to join his troop at the Curragh Camp and take command of it. The following clause has been inserted in the new Mutiny Act to meet cases similar to that of Captain Robertson:—"Every officer whose character or conduct as an officer and gentleman has been publicly impeached, shall, within a reasonable time, submit the same to his commanding officer, or to other competent military authority, for investigation, on pain of suffering such punishment as a general court-martial may award." The following additional clause has also been inserted in the same Act:—"A court-martial recommending that an officer be discharged with ignominy may also recommend that he be marked on the right breast with the letters 'B. C.' (bad character), and such recommendation may be legally carried into effect by the military authorities."

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the mentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, namely, Lieutenant Thomas Cadell, the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, for having, on the 12th of June, 1857, at the Picket at Delhi, when the whole of the picket of her Majesty's 75th Regiment and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers were driven by a large body of the enemy, brought off from among the enemy a wounded bugler of his own regiment under a most severe fire, who would otherwise have been cut up by the rebels. Also, on the same day, when the Fusiliers were retreating, by order, on Metcalfe's house, on the 12th, reported that there was a wounded man left behind, Lieutenant Cadell went back of his own accord to the enemy, accompanied by three men, and brought in a man of the 75th Regiment, who was severely wounded, under a most heavy fire from the advancing enemy. Lieutenant Edward Talbot Thackeray, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, for having, on the 16th of September, 1857, under a close and heavy musketry fire from the enemy, at the imminent risk of his life from the explosion of combustible stores in the shed in which the fire occurred.

## IRON-PLATED SHIPS OF WAR.

MR. E. J. REED, who has recently been appointed by the Admiralty to superintend the construction of iron-plated ships of war upon some plans of his own, has addressed a letter to the *Times* (in consequence of receiving numerous applications for information as to his plans), from which we make the following extracts:—

In the first place, I find it is necessary to mention that my plans have nothing whatever to do with mere coast-defence vessels. Vessels of this description have, in my humble opinion, far too many advocates already. I know of nothing which is likely to endanger our coasts at present, and, if anything should arise, the fifteen iron-cased frigates already built or building ought to afford ample protection at home, for none of them is likely to belong abroad. If this fleet is insufficient for the purpose, I dare say we should know how, in the hour of danger, to produce scores of Merrimacs or Monitors out of the old wooden hulls that crowd our harbours, and are fit for little else. The real danger to which England seems to me to be exposed at this crisis is that of letting her pre-eminent power upon the seas pass heedlessly away from her by neglecting her seagoing navy; and it is with the view of averting, if it be possible, this calamity that I have developed my proposals, and placed them before the Admiralty. It should be remembered that unprotected wooden ships of war have been virtually condemned for at least three years; yet, until a fortnight since, we had not begun to build a single protected vessel of less than 1000 tons. To me this seems an appalling fact, and somebody must bear the blame of it.

It has been stated over and over again—and the Board of Admiralty seem to have believed the statement—that comparatively small and cheap protected ships of war cannot be built. Against this doctrine I have privately protested, and have for nearly two years urged the construction of such vessels. They cannot, we know perfectly well, be protected all over and still be rigged and rendered seaworthy; but all their vital parts can be covered with armour, and that ought to be, and must be, held sufficient. Even the Warrior is not protected from end to end; and although the Minotaur and other vessels are to be, it is doubtful whether they will, on the whole, be benefited by the change. Most probably they will labour fearfully in a seaway; but, whether they will or will not, we have no choice as regards corvettes, sloops, and gun-boats. These small craft can only receive partial protection. Recognising this, I have endeavoured to make the best possible use of the armour which such vessels can carry, and have employed it in shielding, both from shell and from ordinary shot, the following vital parts—viz., the engines and boilers, the guns, the magazine, the rudder-head, the steering apparatus, and the whole length of the ship between wind and water. How I did this is a question I must respectfully decline to answer for the present, because in this age of sharp naval competition even a few weeks of silence on such a subject may be of real advantage to us. I may mention, however, that, in order to reduce as much as possible the quantity of armour which it is necessary to employ, I have placed the gun-platform in a novel position; and by another device have made the whole of the broadside guns available for fore and aft fire. The consequence is that the armament of the new plated ship will be even more effective than that of the present combustible vessel of the same class. For example, while the present broadside of a 17-gun sloop discharges 250 lb. of metal in nine small masses, the plated sloop of like dimensions will deliver 220 lb. of metal in two masses only; and while the former ship can only fire one 32-pounder shot forward in the direction in which she is going and a similar one aft, the latter can fire two 110-pounders ahead and two more astern.

In order to make the armament of this powerful character I have been obliged, in the particular class of vessels just mentioned, to sacrifice about a knot per hour of speed, for without some magic art it is impossible to put 200 or 300 tons of armour upon a ship and still preserve all her qualities unchanged, but there is nothing whatever in the plan to prevent any desired rate of speed being obtained, provided sufficient engine power be given.

Another feature, concerning which many inquiries have been made, is the wooden bottom which has been given to the hull of the new ship. Some of my correspondents seem to think this unnecessary;—others, I am glad to find, very strongly approve it. All I can say is that five-sixths of her Majesty's ships in commission, including all the small craft of course, necessarily run great risks of getting ashore, and that when a ship goes ashore she is very likely to profit immensely by having a thick, solid wooden bottom under her.

I do not content that iron is an altogether unfit material for the purpose; but I believe that if it is to be used it must be protected with a stout sheathing of wood, and thus have the necessary strength and security afforded to it. This being so, and with the shipwrights of the Royal dockyards needing employment (to say nothing of the timber in store there), it was an obvious advantage to keep the hull of the new ships of wood below, especially as we were thus enabled at the same time to protect the bottom from fouling by applying metallic sheathing in the usual way. I know it will be easy to raise objections to the course which has been taken in this respect, and I know also that the "iron at any price" party are pretty sure to find fault with it, but practical seamen and disinterested shipbuilders take the opposite view.

But, while the wooden bottom has been preserved, it has been deemed undesirable to build the exposed portion of the ship of combustible material, and this, therefore, will be of iron. Some persons doubt, I find, whether the connection between the two materials can be made good; but I must confess that such a doubt seems to me not only groundless, but almost frivolous under present circumstances. The best answer to the objection is, however, that highly experienced shipbuilders are quite satisfied with the new arrangement.

The most pressing, and certainly the most important, inquiries that have been made are these—how many of these plated seagoing vessels are to be built, and how soon will they be ready? To these questions, however, I am wholly unable to reply. They are for the Admiralty to answer, not me. I may state, however, that, as soon as the new form of vessel was submitted to Admiral Robinson, the Comptroller of the Navy, he gave it instant and earnest consideration, and equal attention was bestowed upon it by the Board of Admiralty, nothing in the shape of routine being allowed to obstruct it. The consequence was that an order for its adoption in a vessel to be called the *Enterprise* was speedily issued, as already announced by you. Since that I have done my best to forward the preparation of the detailed drawings which are necessary, and to arrange for the commencement of the vessel. More than this I cannot state.

## OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.—The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery expired at his residence in Paris, on Friday week, after a short and severe illness. The deceased Earl was the only son of George Augustus, eleventh Earl, by his first marriage with Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Topham Beauclerk, and was born on the 19th of September, 1791. His Lordship married, August 17, 1814, the Princess Octavia Spinelli, daughter of the Duke of Loraine, and widow of Prince Rubini of Sicily. He succeeded to the family honours and large estates on the death of his father, in October, 1827. The deceased nobleman was Hereditary Visitor of Jesus College, Oxford, and High Steward of Wiltton. In default of issue the earldom devolved upon his nephew, George Robert Charles, the youthful Lord Herbert, eldest son of the late lamented Lord Herbert of Lea (Sidney Herbert), now in his twelfth year.

MR. MARCH-PHILLIPS, OF GARENDON AND GRACE DIEL, LATE M.P. FOR LEICESTERSHIRE.—The head of one of the oldest families in Leicestershire, Mr. Charles March-Phillips, died at Cheltenham last week. He was born May 28, 1779, and was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas March, of More Churchill, Dorset (who took the name of Phillips on the death of his cousin, Samuel Phillips, in 1777, and succeeded to Garendon and Grace Diel on the death of Lady Gordon, in 1797), by Susan, daughter of Mr. Charles Lisle, of Moyle Court, Hampshire. He was elder brother of the late Right Hon. Samuel March-Phillips, Under Secretary of the Home Department, and of the Rev. Chancellor Phillips, of Hatherly. Mr. Charles March-Phillips was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1802, M.A. in 1805, without taking honours like his two brothers. He married, in 1807, Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. John Ducard, of Walford, Somersetshire, by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter. He succeeded his father in 1817, was High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1825, and sat as the Whig member for the county of Leicester in 1819 and 1820, and from 1839 till 1842; for North Leicestershire from 1843 to 1847. The ancient family is descended (maternally) from Jordanus de Insula or de L'Isle, who received a grant of Wodoton, Isle of Wight, from the Conqueror in 1069. They inherited the lordships of Garendon and Grace Diel from the Phillips family, which became extinct in 1777, when they assumed the name. Mr. March-Phillips is succeeded in his estates by Mr. Ambrose Lisle March-Phillips, his eldest son, born March 17, 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. This gentleman, who will easily be recognised as the *Estimate* of St. Genevieve in "Coningsby," the ardent and charitable Roman Catholic, settled the Church of England for that of Rome about twenty years ago. He married, July 25, 1833, Laura Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Uxbridge, Devon, granddaughter of the fifth Lord Clifford of Chudeleigh, and has issue both male and female.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A POST OFFICE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The Postmaster-General has made arrangements with her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 for the establishment of a Post-office, including a money-order office and a "poste restante," in the Exhibition at South Kensington, and the office will be open during the hours that the exhibition is open to the public. Letters addressed to exhibitors and other persons employed in the exhibition building will be delivered at their respective stalls five times a day, and letters will be collected from the office at 10 a.m., 12 noon, 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 4.45 p.m., and finally after the closing of the exhibition at night. Letters intended "to be called for" at the Exhibition Post Office must be addressed "Poste Restante," International Exhibition, London, W."



## LAW AND CRIME.

The notorious Smethurst case has during the last week again formed the subject of a trial. It may be remembered that Dr. Smethurst was convicted and sentenced to death, about three years since, for the murder of Isabella Bankes by poison. The comments of the press upon certain portions of the evidence led to subsequent inquiry, terminating in the prisoner's free pardon. He was next arraigned for bigamy in having married the deceased Miss Bankes during the lifetime of a former wife. For this he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, which he suffered. In her last hours Miss Bankes had executed in due form a will by which she bequeathed all her estate, with the exception of a specific legacy of a brooch, to Dr. Smethurst, and appointed him sole executor. The property of the deceased is estimated at £1800. Proof of the will was opposed by Miss Bankes's relatives, on the ground of its having been obtained by fraud and undue influence, and it became necessary to try in the Court of Probate the question thus arising. Smethurst appeared in the witness-box in his own behalf. From his statement it appeared that at the time of his marriage with Miss Bankes he knew of his wife being alive, and represented to him that he could only be prosecuted by one or the other appearing against him. That his first wife would not do so, and that she (Miss Bankes) could not, being cognisant of his previous marriage. He admitted, thereby causing that peculiar expression of disgust by an auditory which reporters term "sensation," that he had made knowingly a false affidavit (in order to procure the marriage licence) that there was no impediment to the marriage. The will was attested by a respectable solicitor, from whose evidence, and from that of the other attesting witnesses, there was nothing to be gleaned which could indicate coercion. For the defence, and against the will, it was set up that Smethurst had hindered communication between the deceased and her friends, and the doctors came forward again with the old tale about the expression of terror on the dying woman's face, and their old theory of poison. It came out, however, as before, that by Miss Bankes's death a certain sum of £5000, of which she received the dividends during her life and handed them to Smethurst, went to her next of kin; so that if Smethurst did poison her, he must have done so at the expense of a handsome annuity. But the point at issue was really whether Smethurst, by the undue influence gained by a pretended marriage, by coercion, or by fraud, had procured the execution of the will. And as not only was the will made by Miss Bankes in her maiden name, thus proving that she was perfectly cognisant of the invalidity of her marriage, but as, had she been really married, there would have been no need of a will at all, and, if made, it would have been mere waste paper, the first question could not be answered affirmatively. As to the coercion and the fraud, the evidence of the attesting witnesses settled these points. So probate was decreed to Smethurst; that is to say, he is at liberty to prove the will. His having committed a felony is no bar to his so doing. But now comes a nice question—will he be allowed to receive the £1800 legacy? By his felony (the bigamy) his estate is forfeit to the Crown. His possession of the legacy, he being executor, dates from the death. We are aware that the point is somewhat obscure; but we are inclined to believe that the Crown can claim the whole of the amount left to him. But, if so, why is he allowed to establish the will? Because, had the will been upset, the property would have gone to the next of kin to the exclusion of the Crown. But when the will is declared valid, the Crown can then seize it as the property of a felon—that is, if we bring in our view that the possession legally dates from the death, or even if, failing this, the penalty of forfeiture attaches to rights or goods at his disposition as well as to lands and chattels actually in his possession at the time of the conviction.

A curious case came before the Court of Queen's Bench for an opinion a few days ago. The most curious point of it was that nobody understood what it was about. When it was called on, counsel on one side (Mr. M. Smith, Q.C.) asked for an adjournment, as the points were so unintelligible that the case had better be restated. Counsel on the other side (Mr. Bovill, Q.C.) rose to concur in the application. Mr. Justice Crompton "wished he had known of it earlier. He had tried to read the case in bed the night before; but it was so bewildering that it sent him to sleep. Mr. Justice Blackburn was glad to find nobody else understood it, as he had read the statement the night before and was at first inclined to believe that it was his stupidity that prevented his mastering the points. The matter was then ordered to stand over.

A coroner's inquest has been held upon the body of a child, one of four killed by the effects of arsenic green paperhangings with which their room was decorated. It was shown that the paper contained arsenic in the proportion of three grains to a square foot, and that the children had died by chronic poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." Mr. Humphreys, the Coroner, expressed his "entire dissent from the verdict. The medical evidence not only proved that there was no disease to account for death, but there were no remains of disease." A juror then expressed their "willingness to admit the use of green paper to be objectionable." So that in the eyes of this peculiar jury the manufacture and sale of this deadly poison in an unsuspected form is to go without reprobation. N. It is the "use" of it by the unwitting purchaser which is to be regarded as objectionable. We should like the question to be argued before a competent tribunal, as it may yet be, in one of two forms—one, that of an indictment for manslaughter; and the other, that of an action for damages against the parties really blameable for this objectionable "massacre of the innocents" by the guilty persons who they may.

## POLICE.

Lt. Col. W. H. M. Smith, John Quinlan, William Hayes, Daniel Carter, David Suen, and John Ryan, all before charged with different offences, were finally committed to the commission of a felony and outrage at the house of Mr. Milson, White Horse public-house, Orchard-street, Westminster.

On the night of the 21st ult. the prisoners and two others came to the White Horse and went into the taproom. Shortly after this the prosecutor saw them move a bottle of cordial from a shelf there and hand it to Regan. They both joined their companions, and the whole party, after one of them had knocked Mr. Milson down, shut themselves in the taproom and drank the cordial.

The prisoners and their companions then set upon Mr. Milson, and, having knocked him down, kicked him about the head and body. Mr. Milson called for a staff which hung in the bar, and endeavoured to defend himself with it, striking Ryan, who, however, forced the staff out of his hand and gave it to Sheen. While Mr. Milson was upon the ground the defendants continued to ill-use him, and one knelt upon his chest, while Ryan thrust his hands into his trousers-pocket and took his keys and some money. The party then broke open some doors and did other damage. The disturbance attracted the neighbours, one of whom, finding Mr. Milson lying on the floor nearly strangled, and a tall fellow menacing Mrs. Milson with a heavy stick, seized a set of fire-irons, and, with assistance, drove the assailants out by main force. They then broke the whole of the windows in the shop-front. A large party of the police were procured, and in the course of the same night the prisoners were all captured, but not without considerable resistance.

The prisoners were fully committed for trial, and bail was refused.

John Barry was charged on a warrant with threatening the police and endeavouring to rescue one of the before-named prisoners.

He was committed for trial, but allowed to give bail.

**RUTHLESSLY RIGHTLY PUNISHED.**—Thomas Lovecock and James Lovecock, father and son, French-polishers, were charged with violently assaulting Mr. Johnson, a barrister and volunteer, of the Temple, in the Conduit-fields, Hampstead.

Mr. Johnson, about nine o'clock on the previous night, was crossing Conduit-fields from the Great Western Railway, having his rifle with him. When near one of the stiles the prisoner Thomas called out, "Here comes an infernal volunteer!" and whilst he was in the act of passing through he pushed against him violently to prevent him. Complainant took no notice of this insult, but passed, when the prisoner Thomas struck him a violent blow on the head, which for a few seconds stunned him. When he recovered himself, he put down his rifle and stood in a position to defend himself. At this juncture the prisoner James, the father of the other prisoner, came up, and both he and the other prisoner struck the complainant, but as he managed pretty well to keep them off they called to two of their companions to come to their assistance, and then all four fell upon him. The prisoner Thomas picked up the prosecutor's rifle, and attempted to strike him with it, but prisoner's mother prevented him. At this moment a gentleman who had witnessed the assault came up to the assistance of the prosecutor, on which the prisoners' companions made off. The police then came up and took the prisoners into custody.

Mr. Keatch, a gentleman residing at St. John's-wood, said he saw the prosecutor struck on the back of the head by the prisoners without provocation. The prisoner Thomas endeavoured to strike him with the rifle.

The prisoners, who treated the matter with levity, in defence hoped that they would be dealt with leniently, and pleaded drunkenness as an excuse.

The magistrates, having consulted together, said the only doubt they had on their minds was whether they should not send the prisoner Thomas to prison for the full time for the assault on complainant. Had anything been known against him they should have done so, but as it was they should send him to the House of Correction for two calendar months. The other prisoner, who had not behaved in so violent a way, they should order to pay a fine of 40s. and the costs, or in default of payment one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

**A DANGEROUS GENTLEMAN.**—Mr. Alfred Mann, an independent gentleman, was charged with the following extraordinary conduct.

William Connor, conductor of a Chelsea omnibus, said that on Tuesday evening the defendant got into the carriage. On arriving in the King's-road, complainant asked defendant for his fare and where he wished to be put down. He got out of the omnibus in Church-street, and then, putting his hand in his pocket, said he had no money; that he had been out and spent it all. He then moved a short distance to a dark part of the street, and, on being followed by the complainant, said, "I have been abroad. Do you want going?" and, suddenly opening a clasp-knife, rushed towards him with it. Complainant avoided receiving any injury, when defendant advanced towards him a second time with the knife, but a gentleman fortunately stepped between them and laid hold of defendant. Further assistance then arrived, and defendant was taken into custody.

Mr. Paynter inquired whether the knife touched complainant.

Complainant replied that he fortunately got out of the way, and it did not; but he was very much alarmed, the attack was so sudden and unexpected.

Defendant said he ought to have been set down at Bywater-street, where he lived, and complainant provoked him by putting his hand upon him and snapping him when he got out.

Complainant positively denied that he had touched the defendant.

Defendant was remanded for a week for inquiry into his state of mind.

**MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.**

The new Russian Loan for £1,500,000, in a Five per cent Stock, at 94, has made a appearance; but, as five millions have been placed already, the actual demand upon our money market is £1,000,000. It is a matter of doubt in some quarters whether the whole sum will be realised, although it is freely admitted that the security in itself is a good one. The comparative failure of the previous issue, however, has not been forgotten in the present one, and the Scrip has marked only 115 to 116 premium.

The supply of capital in the general Discount Market continues very large, and the demand for it is in consequence at from 2 to 2½ per cent for the best short commercial paper. Long-dated bills are at from 1½ to 1½ per cent. No considerable business has taken place in the value of money on the Continent, where the supply is adequate to the inquiry.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to nearly £2,000,000, and about £2,000,000 has been deposited to the Bank of England, the stock in which labour is £7,000,000.

The transactions in Home Securities have been very moderate this week, and the quotations have shown rather less firmness. Consols for transfer have ruled 91½; Reduced and New Three per Cent, 91½ to 92; Exchange Bids, 104 to 105; Bank Stock has marked 238 to 240. We have very little change to notice in the value of Indian Stocks, &c., and the business done has not increased. The Liverpool Stock has marked 105 to 106; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104 to 104½; and the New Stock, 106½ to 107. The London Stock has marked 107 to 108; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 107 to 108; the New Stock, 108 to 109; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 108 to 109; the New Stock, 109 to 110; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 110 to 111; the New Stock, 111 to 112; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 112 to 113; the New Stock, 113 to 114; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 114 to 115; the New Stock, 115 to 116; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 116 to 117; the New Stock, 117 to 118; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 118 to 119; the New Stock, 119 to 120; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 120 to 121; the New Stock, 121 to 122; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 122 to 123; the New Stock, 123 to 124; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 124 to 125; the New Stock, 125 to 126; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 126 to 127; the New Stock, 127 to 128; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 128 to 129; the New Stock, 129 to 130; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 130 to 131; the New Stock, 131 to 132; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 132 to 133; the New Stock, 133 to 134; 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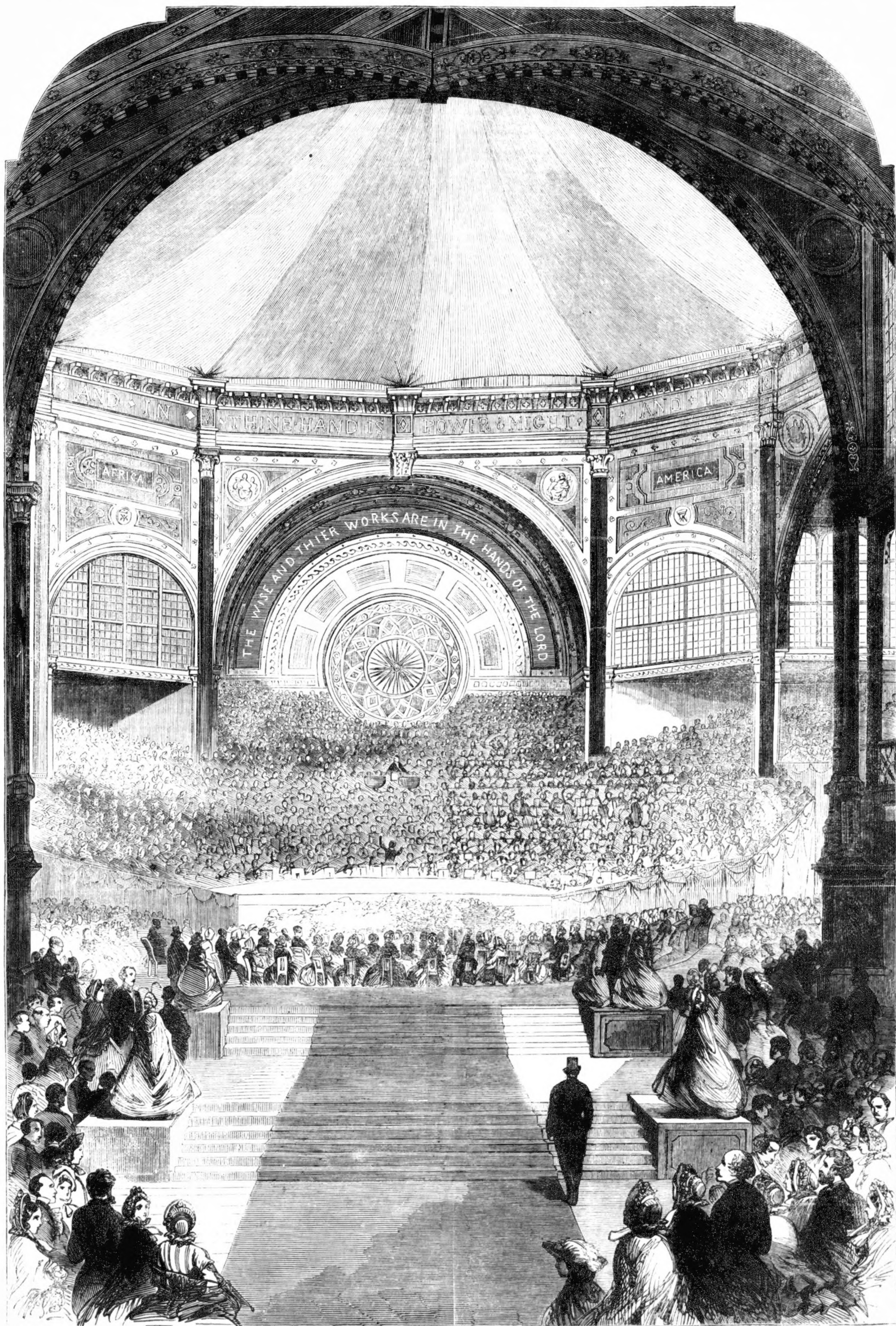


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OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—CHORAL PERFORMANCE UNDER THE EASTERN DOME.



## OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

### THE GATHERING OUTSIDE THE BUILDING.

The Great International Exhibition, to which the attention of all the nations in Europe has been directed for many months past, was opened on Thursday morning with an elaborate ceremonial.

That immense crowds of people assembled and blocked up all the approaches to the exhibition at a very early hour in the morning, may readily be imagined by any one who has seen how easily a crowd of people can be got together in this metropolis upon the slightest notice. Every day during the last fortnight has added to the population of London, every train which has arrived from the provinces and from the sea coast having poured in upon us hundreds of persons interested in the event which will render the 1st day of May, 1862, memorable in the history of England.

### THE APPROACHES TO THE BUILDING.

The streets generally were crowded, but the arrangements of the police were so good that, without offending anybody, they were enabled to keep a tolerably clear passage for those who were making their way to South Kensington. The narrow roads of Knightsbridge, which form the principal approach to the exhibition, and which scarcely admit of the passage of more than one carriage at a time, soon became inconveniently filled; and, as the other approaches to the exhibition itself are not just yet even of the best kind, some difficulty was found in getting even the earliest visitors safely sowed away in the places which had been secured for them. All this will, no doubt, be altered as time advances.

### THE CIVIC PROCESSION.

The City of London, which always takes the lead in any event of great metropolitan interest, fully maintained its reputation. The Honourable Artillery Company assembled at half-past eight o'clock at their headquarters, in the City-road, for the purpose of proceeding to the exhibition in uniform review order. The regiment furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 1 field officer, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 100 rank and file, and the band, which is a very excellent one, played merrily along the line of route.

To witness the departure of the great civic functionary, the Sheriff, and other magnates, large masses assembled. The Lord Mayor left the Mansion House in his splendid state carriage, accompanied by the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christchurch, Newgate-street, his chaplain; Mr. Sewell, the Swordbearer; and other gentlemen officially connected with the Mayoralty. He was followed, also in their state carriages, by Messrs. Cockerell and Twentyman, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; Mr. Alderman Rose, who stands next in order for the high office of Lord Mayor of the City of London; Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.; Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Alderman Sidney, M.P.; Alderman Sir E. G. Moon, Bart.; Alderman Sir J. Musgrave, Bart.; Alderman Humphrey, Alderman W. Lawrence, Alderman W. S. Hale, Alderman B. S. Phillips, Alderman T. Gabriel, Alderman W. F. Allen, Alderman J. J. Mechi, Alderman E. Condon, Alderman J. A. Abbiss, Alderman J. C. Lawrence, Alderman T. Dakin, Alderman Besley, Alderman Gibbons, the Recorder (Mr. Russell Gurney), and other gentlemen. The civic procession started at half-past ten, and moved along Cheapside, Holborn, and by Hyde Park, to South Kensington. The cavalcade consisted of seventy-five carriages.

### THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS—THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Another, and a still more imposing procession—or perhaps we ought to say a more attractive one—was that of the Royal Commissioners who were deputed by her Majesty to open the exhibition. These gentlemen were—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord High Chancellor; the Earl of Derby, K.G.; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; Viscount Palmerston, K.G.; and the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons. They proceeded to the exhibition in State carriages, and entered by the picture-galleries in Cromwell-road. Prior to this, however, her Majesty's Ministers, the foreign commissioners, and others who were to take part in the procession, had assembled in the South Central Court to await the arrival of the Queen's commissioners.

At twelve o'clock an escort of household cavalry attended at Buckingham Palace, to accompany the Royal Princes thence to the exhibition building. At the same hour a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with a colour and band, was stationed at the entrance in Cromwell-road, and received their Royal Highnesses on their arrival.

Around the building the police were assisted by the Royal Horse Guards in keeping open the route for the foreign Princes and the Royal commissioners.

Much interest was excited in Hyde Park by the arrival of a troop of Horse Artillery. They marched from Woolwich in the morning, and reached the ground about half-past eleven o'clock, taking up their position on the north side of the Serpentine.

### APPEARANCE OF THE INTERIOR.

From the gallery looking on to the principal nave, and commanding a fine view of the dais and orchestra, the sight was superb. Immediately below were the seats set apart for the five-guinea ticket-holders, a brilliant company, consisting of most of the rank and fashion at present in the metropolis, and to the right was the magnificent dais, in the centre of which was the gorgeous chair of State which under happier auspices would have been occupied by her Majesty the Queen. The steps and the dais itself are covered with scarlet cloth, and on the centre of it is a richly gilt chair of state. At the back of the throne a space 30ft. high and 16ft. wide is covered with crimson Utrecht velvet—in the centre is the Royal arms of England, in embossed silk, with the quarterings beautifully defined in blue, red, and gold-coloured silk. The other part of the velvet is ornamented with rosettes of pink satin and gold stars. On each side of the throne are large busts in marble of her Majesty and his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, with many minor decorations. The magnificent orchestra, capable of holding 2400 instrumentalists and vocalists, when crowded with a brilliantly-dressed company of singers, formed a fitting background to the dais. The whole of the space under the east dome was occupied by the dais, the seats for the commissioners and guarantors, and the company to the right and left in Court costume, and enlivened by a large sprinkling of general officers in uniform. The whole of the grand nave running east and west was filled with a densely-packed body of visitors, seated, the transepts and every available approach to the great transept being lined with a brilliant fringe caused by the varied colours of the ladies' dresses. After all, there is nothing like a crowd of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen to present to the eye a splendid tableau of colours. There is always something majestic in a crowd, and there was both majesty and beauty in such a crowd as assembled on Thursday to witness the opening of this great palace of industry and art. Everywhere was encountered animated and laughing countenances, and, when seen in a building in which all that was rich and beautiful was accumulated, the effect was grand and heart-stirring.

### ARRIVAL OF NOTABILITIES.

Among the earliest arrivals which attracted the attention of the people was the Lord Mayor of London in his robes, who was preceded by the sword-bearer, and attended by the City officers, also in their scarlet robes. Another grand arrival was that of the Japanese Ambassadors in their odd and picturesque costume, carrying their shield or umbrella-like hats in their hands, and the novelty of whose aspect elicited a loud cheer as they passed along the nave. Among other early arrivals were Earl Russell, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Cowper, all in their Windsor uniform.

The Bishop of London arrived about eleven, attended by his chaplain, and nearly at the same time several other ministers arrived. On the entrance of the Duchess of Cambridge, who was attended by four ladies in black, the vast audience rose and greeted her as she passed up to the dais and took her seat on a chair appropriated to her Royal Highness.

### THE GRAND PROCESSION.

At twenty minutes to one o'clock the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Corporation, who had long arrived and taken their places on the

platform, formed a procession and proceeded to the western door. By this time all the people had taken their places, the singers were all in order, Mr. Costa, the conductor, rose, and with breathless interest the people awaited the first strain of music which should announce the departure of the brilliant procession, whose duty it was to escort those charged with the opening of this splendid emanation of the energy of the British nation and the industry of the world.

Long before the assembled visitors had had any chance of looking at the many wonderful objects with which they were surrounded, it was announced that the "procession" had been formed and was about entering the building. A flourish of trumpets and the firing of a gun more distinctly announced the fact.

This was at a quarter past one o'clock, and in a few moments afterwards the procession was moving towards the spot from which the exhibition was to be declared open. First came the trumpeters of the Life Guards, in their State uniforms; next the contractors' superintendents, Mr. Crace, the decorator; Mr. Meeson, the draughtsman; Mr. Gritten, the surveyor; the superintendents of the exhibition arrangements, including Captain Bent, Mr. Creswick, R.A., Mr. T. G. Fitch, M.A., Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, Mr. R. Hunt, F.R.S., Major Moffatt, Mr. E. Oldfield M.A., Mr. C. W. Quin, F.C.S., Mr. Redgrave, R.A., Captain A. N. Sherson, Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Mr. J. Traer, F.R.C.S., Dr. Forbes Watson, Mr. Sydney Whiting, Mr. T. A. Wright, and other gentlemen. Next in order were Captain Phillips, R.E., and Lieutenant Brooke, R.E., her Majesty's Commissioners' Superintendents of Building Works; next Mr. Kelk, Mr. C. Lucas, Mr. T. Lucas, and Captain Fowke, R.E. Next came the Council of the Horticultural Society, including the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl Dacres, Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., Earl Somers, the Bishop of Winchester, Mr. H. Pownall, with Dr. Lindley, F.R.S., the Secretary. Following these were the Council and Secretary of the Society of Arts; a deputation of ten guarantors of the exhibition; Mr. Louis Lindon, assistant-secretary to her Majesty's commissioners; Lord Fredk. Cavendish, secretary of the finance committee; the members of the building committee—namely, the Earl of Shelburne, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. W. Fairbairn, and the Hon. E. B. Portman, secretary; Dr. Lyon Playfair, the special commissioner for juries; and Mr. J. F. Iselin, M.A., the secretary; the chairman of juries, the acting commissioners for the colonies and dependencies, the foreign acting commissioners, the Lord Provost of Glasgow; the Lord Mayor of Dublin; the Lord Mayor of York; the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and Aldermen; her Majesty's commissioners for 1851—namely, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Rosse, Lord Portman, Lord Overstone, Lord Taunton, Mr. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Disraeli, M.P., Mr. Love, M.P.; Sir A. Spearman, Sir C. L. Eastlake, Sir C. Lyell, Mr. Bazley, M.P.; Mr. T. F. Gibson, Mr. J. Gott, Mr. J. Hawkshaw, Mr. A. Ramsay, Mr. H. Thring, and Mr. E. A. Bowring, Secretary. Following them were her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862—namely, the Earl Granville, the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Baring, M.P.; Mr. Fairbairn, and Mr. F. R. Sandford, Secretary. The Bishop of London, in his episcopal robes, followed, accompanied by the Ven. John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex, and the Rev. Dr. W. J. Irons, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Brompton, in which parish the building is situated. Next came her Majesty's Ministers, not being Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, or special Commissioners for the opening, in the following order:—The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, President of the Poor-law Board; the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, Postmaster-General; the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; his Grace the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Secretary for India; the Right Hon. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Bart., Secretary of State for War; his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. Earl Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B., Secretary of State for the Home Department. Next in order were her Majesty's Special Commissioners for the opening, in the following order:—The Speaker of the House of Commons, preceded by Lord Charles Russell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, carrying the mace; Lord Palmerston, Lord Sydney (the Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Cambridge. They were followed by his Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden and his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia. The gentlemen in attendance on the Royal personages and the pipers of the Scots Fusilier Guards finished the procession.

Along the whole line of the south centre of the nave to the western dome, Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Earl of Derby were enthusiastically cheered. The Royal commissioners having taken their seats, the first verse of the National Anthem was sung with great effect by two thousand trained voices. The special musical performances then followed, the whole of which went exceedingly well, had a most admirable effect, and were altogether a great success. A series of prayers were read by the Bishop of London.

### LORD GRANVILLE'S ADDRESS.

The following address was presented by Earl Granville, Chairman of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, to the Royal Commissioners for opening the Exhibition:—

May it please your Royal Highness and my Lords Commissioners,—We, the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, humbly beg leave to approach her Majesty through you, her illustrious representative on this occasion, with the assurance of our devotion to her Majesty's throne and Royal person. And, first of all, it is our melancholy duty to convey to her Majesty the expression of our deep sympathy with her in the grievous affliction with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit her Majesty and the whole people of this realm in the death of her Royal consort. We cannot forget that this is the anniversary of the opening of the first great International Exhibition eleven years ago by her Majesty, when his Royal Highness, the president of the commissioners of that exhibition, addressed her Majesty in words that will not be forgotten. After stating the proceedings of the commission in the discharge of their duties, he concluded with a prayer that an undertaking "which had for its end the promotion of all branches of human industry, and the strengthening of the bonds of peace and friendship among all nations of the earth, might, by the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the welfare of her Majesty's people, and be long remembered among the brightest circumstances of her Majesty's peaceful and happy reign."

When we commenced our duties, and until a recent period, we ventured to look forward to the time when it might be our great privilege to address her Majesty in person this day, and to show to her Majesty within these walls the evidence which this exhibition affords of the soundness of the opinion originally entertained by his Royal Highness—evidence furnished alike by the increased extent of the exhibition, by the eagerness with which all classes of the community have sought to take part in it, and by the large expenditure incurred by individual exhibitors for the better display of their produce and machinery. We can now only repeat the assurance of our sympathy with her Majesty in that bereavement which deprives this inaugural ceremony of her Royal presence; and, whilst bearing mournful testimony to the loss of that invaluable assistance which his Royal Highness was so ready at all times to extend to us, we have to offer to the Queen our dutiful thanks for the interest evinced by her Majesty in this undertaking by commanding your Royal Highness and your Lordships to represent her Majesty on this occasion.

Our respectful thanks are also due to their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Oscar of Sweden, the presidents of the commissions of those countries, for the honour which their Royal Highnesses have done us in coming to England for the purpose of attending this ceremony. In the attendance of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia we recognise a cordial deference to the wishes of our Sovereign and a tribute of affection to the memory of his illustrious and beloved father-in-law.

It now becomes our duty to submit to her Majesty a short statement of the circumstances connected with the realisation of the scheme for holding a second great International Exhibition in this country, the necessary powers for conducting which were conferred upon us by the charter of incorporation graciously granted to us by her Majesty in the month of February, 1861.

In the years 1858 and 1859 the Society of Arts, a body through whose exertions the Exhibition of 1851 in great measure originated, had taken preliminary measures for the purpose of ascertaining whether a sufficiently strong feeling existed in favour of a biennial repetition of that great experiment to justify an active prosecution of the scheme. Although the result was stated by the Society of Arts to be satisfactory, the outbreak of hostilities at that moment on the Continent necessarily put a stop to further proceedings. The restoration of peace in the summer of 1859, however, enabled the con-

sideration of the question to be resumed, although at a period so late as to render it necessary that the exhibition should be deferred till the present year; and the Society of Arts obtained a decisive proof of the existence of a general desire for a second great exhibition in the most satisfactory form, namely, the signatures of upwards of 1100 individuals for various sums of from £100 to £10,000, and amounting in the whole to no less than £150,000, to a guarantee deed for raising the funds needed for the conduct of the exhibition.

The commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, mindful of the source from which their property and their continued existence as a corporate body arose, and of one of their earliest decisions, that any profits that might be derived from that exhibition should be applied "to purposes strictly in connection with the ends of the exhibition, or for the establishment of similar exhibition for the future," without hesitation placed at our disposal, free of all charge, a space of nearly seventeen acres on their Kensington Gore Estate, which was at first considered sufficient for the purposes of the exhibition, but to which at a subsequent period a further area of eight acres (being all the land which could be made available for those purposes) was added on our application, when the original space proved to be insufficient. For this grant of a site we have to express our thanks.

To the Governments of foreign States and of her Majesty's colonies our acknowledgments are justly due for the manner in which, with even greater unanimity than in 1851, they have responded to the appeal made to them to assist in this undertaking. In this cordial co-operation we find another proof that the time had arrived when a repetition of the Exhibition of 1851 had become desirable in the common interests of all nations.

A similar tribute is due from us to those of her Majesty's subjects, who appear as exhibitors, or who have placed at our disposal many valuable works to illustrate the various branches of British art, and in this respect our grateful thanks are especially due to her Majesty.

About 22,000 exhibitors are here represented, of whom about 17,000 are subjects of her Majesty, and 5000 of foreign States. The arrangement and design of the building is such that the exhibited articles have been generally arranged in three great divisions:—

- 1st. Fine arts, in the galleries especially provided for that department.
- 2nd. Raw materials, manufactures, and agricultural machinery, in the main building and eastern annexe.
- 3rd. Machinery, requiring steam or water power for its effectual display, in the western annexe.

Within these divisions the classification adopted is in most respects similar to that employed in 1851, the British and colonial articles being kept separate from those sent by foreign countries, and each country having its own portion of the several departments allotted to it. The catalogues now presented by us for the purpose of submission to her Most Gracious Majesty will be found to contain all the necessary particulars respecting the articles exhibited.

In the selection and arrangement of many of the more important branches of the exhibition we have been materially assisted by the cordial co-operation and advice of persons of all ranks in various local, class, trade, and other committees, whose services we gratefully acknowledge.

Following the principle adopted in the case of the Exhibition of 1851, we have decided that prizes, in the form of medals, shall be given in all the classes of the exhibition, except those in the fine-arts section; such medals, however, being of one kind only—namely, rewards for merit without any distinction of degree. Those medals will be awarded by juries appointed for the several classes, and composed of both British and foreign members.

We are happy to be able to acquaint her Majesty that foreign nations have selected persons of high distinction in science and industry to act as jurors; and we have to bear testimony to the cordial readiness with which eminent manufacturers of this country and other persons distinguished in the State as well as in the various branches of science and art, have consented to serve as jurors and accept the responsibilities and labour entailed upon them by so doing. We feel assured that the eminence of the jurors, both foreign and British, thus selected, will satisfy exhibitors that the objects displayed by them will be examined by competent as well as by impartial judges. It is certain that the meeting of so many leading men on such a duty, from all parts of the world, must exercise a favourable influence on agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, by disseminating valuable and practical information respecting the condition of science and industry in their several countries, as well as by making known to all that which they need and that which they can supply.

The articles now exhibited will show that the period which has elapsed since 1851, although twice interrupted by European wars, has been marked by a progress previously unexampled in science, art, and manufacture.

It is our earnest prayer that the International exhibition of 1862, now about to be inaugurated, and which it is our privilege to conduct, may form no unworthy link in that chain of international exhibitions with which must ever be connected the honoured name of her Majesty's illustrious Consort.

The Duke of Cambridge, in reply, paid a well-merited tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort, and expressed the hope that the exhibition would prove worthy of him who designed it. The Hallelujah Chorus and the National Anthem having been sung, the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of her Majesty's commissioners, declared the exhibition open. Loud and long-continued cheers followed the announcement. In another moment a Royal salute by the Horse Artillery in Hyde Park announced the fact to the outside world.

The procession having proceeded to the picture-galleries, the barriers were removed, and the public soon began to disperse themselves through every portion of the building, and thus commenced the Great International Exhibition of 1862—the inauguration ceremony having passed off in a most satisfactory way.

### EXHIBITION BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Duke of Cambridge, the Royal commissioners, and the foreign commissioners to the International Exhibition, at a grand banquet in the Egyptian Hall, to which a large number of distinguished guests were invited.

Earl Granville, in returning thanks for the toast "The Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862," said:—"When first this exhibition was projected there was a general feeling—and it was shared in by many persons of great experience—that the attempt was made too soon after the previous exhibition. I cannot complain of that feeling, for I own I shared in it myself, and some of my colleagues also, to a certain extent. I may add also that the Prince Consort, in considering the whole matter, had grave doubts on the point. But what has since passed, I am bound to admit, has entirely answered every part of that objection. Not only has the desire of our own exhibitors and of foreign exhibitors to contribute goods been so great that every foreign nation, to our great regret, has complained of not having space enough in the building—which is almost one-third larger than that of 1851—but we have been obliged to reject at least six-sevenths of the articles sent from our own country, and the chief fault you will have to find with the building will be that it is too much crowded in every part—crowded, not with rubbish, but with articles which will contrast most favourably with any former exhibition. There is another point on which I ought, perhaps, to feel more sensitive than I do. I speak in the presence of two right hon. gentlemen who have been Chancellors of the Exchequer, and I read a speech of one of them the other day in which he spoke of the unhappy functions of a Chancellor of the Exchequer in resisting demands on the public purse. But I beg you will remember what our position was in this respect when we first commenced the undertaking. Not only did we make no appeal to the public purse, but our credit was actually so low that the Bank of England—though one of our number is generally supposed to be pretty well known in the City, being the head of the house of Baring—actually declined to lend us £100 unless we would give our individual security. Such was the low ebb at which our credit stood in our corporate capacity. We had neither money nor credit, but we were set on our legs in a manner most honourable to the public spirit of the country. Above 1000 guarantors came forward at a time when there was a good deal of risk. The Prince Consort led the way; he was followed by the Duke of Buccleuch and others; but what was most satisfactory of all was that the majority of them were not so much rich people as they were persons intimately connected with industry, art, and science, and capable of appreciating the advantages which such an exhibition would confer on the country. At the outset we received hints—and from persons, too, on whose advice I am accustomed to look with respect—that there were clouds—not bigger, perhaps, than a man's hand—in the horizon that were dangers ahead, and that it would be wise and prudent to conduct this exhibition on a small and contracted scale. We felt, however, that we could not. We felt that if we did it at all it went for the credit and honour of England that it should be done in a large and liberal manner, and that it was more particularly for the interests of the guarantors that we should go in for real and complete success. Beyond that, we have thought it necessary to exercise the greatest economy in every way. More numerous criticisms have been made with regard to the building. I am quite aware that, looking at the building from the north side, it would have presented a much more imposing appearance had the original design been carried out; but it was our want of means which prevented that. In like manner, it was our poverty and not our will which compelled us to build, like the ancient Romans, in brick; but then I am informed that should there be any Augustus here, or any other individual of fastidious taste who would desire to turn the brick into marble, or even into stone, the proportions of that great building are well calculated for the transformation. With regard to the foreign contributions, it is impossible to speak too highly of what will be their result. Every country has made the greatest progress since the Exhibition of 1851, and in none are there the slightest symptoms of any deterioration. I look forward to the success of our picture-gallery with the greatest satisfaction. We shall be able to show to our foreign visitors, the majority of whom have, perhaps, little acquaintance with them, all the treasures of our Reynolds, our Gainsboroughs, our Wilsons, our Turners, and of those living artists whom I will not mention who are striving to follow in the steps of their great predecessors. We, in our turn, shall be able to view the works of the



successors of Claude, of Poussin, of Vandyke, and of the great masters of other countries. I believe the contrast will be of the greatest service, and will impart the greatest pleasure to all who may visit the gallery. I must bear my testimony to the courteous and conciliatory manner in which every single foreign commissioner has behaved towards us and towards our staff. Considering the difficulties with which they have had to contend I think their conduct reflects the highest credit upon them. Good has been said of the effect of these exhibitions in tending to peace and goodwill among nations. Eleven years ago perhaps too sanguine anticipations were entertained on that score. Since that time there have been undoubtedly great wars in Europe; but ten years is a short space in the history of the world; and I have no doubt that, notwithstanding that experience, the bringing men together interested in the one common object of promoting industry, art, and science, is an enterprise which helps on the great work of civilisation, and produces effects of a humanising character. I trust we shall all meet together on Thursday with these feelings, and that, in the words of our poet who has lent us his aid on this occasion, we shall join together to

"Praise th' invisible universal Lord,  
Who lets one move in peace the nations meet,  
Where Science, Art, and Labour have outgirded  
Their myriad hosts of plenty at our feet."

Mr. Disraeli replied to the toast "The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1861." He said:—"If no speaker has been unable to refrain from some allusion to that event which may, indeed, be said to have eclipsed the gaiety of nations, I can truly say that there are none who felt that pang more acutely than the commissioners of 1851, who were the humble colleagues of the active and cultivated mind of him with whom we were associated. We hear daily of the means that are to be devised to pay respect to the memory of that illustrious man. I myself look upon this new International Exhibition as, perhaps, the best memorial to that memory. At first, indeed, his loss saddened every heart and depressed every spirit; but then came the animating consolation that what he most would have desired would be the accomplishment of his own great purpose. It is the conviction that, in carrying to a successful end the great object of his life, which he designed for the advantage of society and the advancement of mankind, we should most sincerely honour that memory which we all revere—it is this which has sustained all connected with this great international meeting; it is this which has sustained and animated the spirit of the country; it is this which has sustained the sympathy of foreign nations and brought us all here together. In old times, before the tombs of heroes, they were accustomed to celebrate rites and sacrifices, sometimes fantastic, sometime gloomy and terrible; but to our hero we offered oblations of peace. Industry stimulated, invention refined, taste elevated, are the due offerings we make to the memory of that serene and sagacious spirit."

Speeches were also delivered by the Duke of Cambridge, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other distinguished personages.

**THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.**—A deputation consisting of the members of some of the largest mercantile houses in the city of London waited upon the Lord Mayor on Friday week to invite him to be the medium through whom contributions might be made for the alleviation of the distress unhappily prevalent in Lancashire. The extent of that distress was forcibly pointed out by different members of the deputation, and the Lord Mayor needed to the request made of him, provided that some central and recognised body should be appointed in Lancashire to whom he might transmit the funds contributed. Subscriptions are coming in to the Lord Mayor very satisfactorily. The unemployed operatives of Manchester held a meeting on Tuesday evening to take steps for procuring an extension of the relief afforded by the Poor-law authorities. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the relief now given is totally inadequate, and that the "present mode of applying the labour test is unjust in principle and cruel in its operation on the labouring classes." A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Mayor of Manchester and the Poor-law Guardians.

**THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—On Monday the annual general meeting of the subscribers to this institution was held in the New Adelphi Theatre—Lord Montagu presiding. From the report it appeared that the subscriptions of the last year had amounted to upwards of £9800, while the reserve fund had reached the sum of £10,591. The sum of £3266 10s. had been set apart for prizes under the following arrangements:—For works to be selected by the prizeholders themselves,—30 works at £10 each, 22 at £15, 17 at £20, 12 at £25, 6 at £35, 6 at £40, 4 at £50, 2 at £100, 1 at £200; 4 bronzes, "Caractacacis"; 30 silver medals of Sir Charles Barry, 15 pairs of bas-reliefs in fictile ivory, 60 commemorative tazzas, 30 sets of etchings after David Cox, 20 porcelain busts of Apollo, making in all 709 prizes. The council had offered a premium of 100 guineas for the best series of designs in outline illustrative of "The Idylls of the King," and had awarded it to a set by M. Paolo Priolo. These designs had been engraved by the artist, and would be presented, in a volume, to each subscriber in the ensuing year. In addition to this volume of illustrations every subscriber would receive an engraving, commenced by Mr. Shenton, and completed by Mr. C. H. Jeens, from Mr. Dicksee's picture called "A Labour of Love." The council wished to add that the original marble by Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., "The Dancing-girl Reposing," which was the result of a competition proposed by the association some years ago, and was now valued at the sum of £700, would be the chief prize in the distribution of 1863. On the motion of Professor Donaldson, seconded by Mr. Hurlstone, the report was adopted, and in the drawing which followed the three principal prizes were won as follows:—£200, Mr. J. Somers, of Liverpool; £100, Mr. Joseph Woodman, of Northampton-place, Old Kent-road; £100, Lady Chantry. Lord Montagu expressed his great gratification that one of the chief prizes of the Art-Union of London should have fallen to the widow of one of the greatest sculptors who ever lived. Thanks were awarded to Mr. G. Godwin and Mr. L. Pocock, the honorary secretaries, and a proposal to appropriate £300 towards some work of art which would be acceptable to them was referred to a committee of subscribers. A vote of thanks to the president closed the business of the day.

**ITALIAN ARMAMENTS AND FINANCE.**—A letter from Turin of the 25th says:—"The Government has so great a confidence in the pacific development of 1862 that it has just liberated from service in the Army two classes of men—namely, those born in the years 1833 and 1834—thus reducing the effective by from 25,000 to 30,000 men. This measure was earnestly called for by reasons both of economy and humanity. Those two classes had fulfilled an uninterrupted service of seven and eight years, and it was at last necessary to allow them repose. The saving resulting from the measure will be entirely employed in perfecting the matériel of war and in fortifications, so that in reality the war budget will not derive any advantage from it; but the necessity of having recourse to supplementary credits for the indispensable expenses of armaments will be avoided. By means of wise administrative measures the financial year 1862 may perhaps be closed without the necessity of a loan. Public credit is already feeling the advantage of this system, and the Italian Five per Cents, which were at 67 on the accession of the present Ministry, are now negotiated at 69.50 and 70. The only supplementary credit of any importance will be asked for by the Minister of Marine on the reopening of the present Session. After the revolution produced in all the navies of Europe by the combat between the Monitor and the Merrimac, it was impossible not to place Italy in unison with other nations and to think of a new method of constructing ships. To that effect Admiral Persano sent two superior officers of the Navy—MM. Riccardi and de Saint-Bon—to France, England, and America, for the purpose of studying thoroughly all the new systems of naval construction, and authorising them to choose that which shall appear to them the most advantageous and the most in conformity with the progress of science. MM. Riccardi and Saint-Bon, after having carefully visited all the docks and building-yards of France, are at the present moment in England, actively pursuing the purpose of their mission."

**RAILWAY TRAVELLING.**—The number of travellers by railway in the United Kingdom in 1861 was 163,435,678, besides 47,894 holders of season and periodical tickets, who must have made very many journeys; in the whole there must have been much nearer six than five journeys in the year for every soul in the kingdom. The trains—passenger and goods trains together—travelled 102,243,692 miles, which is further than going 4000 times round the world; 267,131 horses and 357,474 dogs made railway journeys, little to their liking. The goods traffic comprised 12,083,503 cattle, sheep, and pigs and 89,857,719 tons of minerals and general merchandise. In these vast piles of property conveyed from place to place the minerals double the general merchandise in quantity, and they are carried at little more than a quarter of the cost: 60,386,781 tons of minerals produced to the railway companies only £4,961,893, while 29,470,931 tons of general merchandise brought them £9,157,987. The receipts of the railways (10,433 miles in length at the close of the year) from all sources of traffic were £27,766,622, of which £13,085,756 came from passenger traffic and the mails and the residue from goods. The expenditure was £13,187,368, or 47 per cent, leaving rather more than £14,500,000 net receipts. The compensation paid for accidents and losses amounted to £181,170. The quantity of rolling stock was not less than 5081 locomotives, 15,076 passenger carriages, and 180,574 waggons for goods traffic; in all 201,451 engines and carriages. The numbers are enormous, and they are enormously increasing. Comparing last year with the year before, notwithstanding the bad weather, the passengers increased by 13,600,000, the minerals by 8,600,000 tons, the receipts by above £2,000,000, the miles travelled by trains nearly 9,000,000, 3,896,960 trains ran in the course of the year 1860—upwards of 10,000 a day.

**THE MARRIAGE LAW OF FRANCE.**—The French Court of Cassation has just decided an important and singular claim for the annulment of a marriage. It was the case of a lady (made public in its details some time ago) who married a man supposed to bear a high character, but who was afterwards proved to have been convicted of felony. The man had served out his penal term, and afterwards retrieved himself, became prosperous and respected, and entered into marriage. The parties lived together for some years happily, it would seem, until the wife discovered that her husband had once been a convict. Then she left him, and claimed that the marriage should be annulled. The question was decided against her. She appealed; and the case went from court to court until it reached the Cour de Cassation. This tribunal has now decided that there is no ground on which to declare the marriage invalid.

## Literature.

**The Wild Sports of India.** With Detailed Instructions for the Sportsman, &c. By Major HENRY SHAKESPEAR. Second Edition, much enlarged. Smith, Elder, and Co.

In a preface Major Shakespear says that he, "when very innocent, inherited a love of sport, and with it a seat on horseback, quite at variance with a seat at a desk. From using the spear his right hand soon became a great deal too hard and unpliant to use the pen. Thus this book trusts for support only to its matter and utility." It is, of course, pleasant to set out by thoroughly agreeing with the writer of the book we are about to read; and we are bound to say that Major Shakespear is quite correct in what he says respecting the desk and the pen; for there is constantly a curious halt in the style and a want of picturesque dressing-up which could only result from a very long course of pursuits widely different from those of literature. But beyond that we have not a single word to say concerning style. Indeed, it is refreshing to meet with a work so entirely free from all pretence and attempts at little clevernesses, those faults which so frequently disfigure a first book throughout. But if a suggestion might be made it would be that in a second attempt we should be spared the too frequent repetition of such information as "there is one who is always watching over us," which becomes unpleasant when mixed too freely with savage passages about bisons, jackals, and bears.

Major Shakespear consistently maintains that sporting is the best occupation for Englishmen in India. The training that makes a sportsman makes a soldier. It gives him endurance, it will teach him (if he have it not) courage. He will become acclimatised; he will acquire an eye for the country; and, with his heart in the sport, he will be saved from all the horrors of brandy-pawnee and billiards and the sickening fate so constantly attendant upon an idle life in an enervating climate. Moreover, an instinct of personal safety should lead every Englishman in India to the practice of deeds of daring. In the mutiny hundreds were sacrificed for want of a knowledge of how to manage weapons and horses. "Courage without skill," says the Major, "will not avail in the hour of danger; and men of undoubted natural courage will, from being unaccustomed to scenes of peril, lose their presence of mind at such moments." Doubtless there is some kind of danger in talking to tigers, who like to have their own way in the argument; but it seems that a man can enjoy many a tête à tête and come off with the reputation of being the better conversationalist of the two. True, we hear of a native hunting attendant being carried off now and then, but they are easily replaced; and as for the Major himself, to judge from his portrait, he is none the worse for having had his ribs and arms broken, and his heels eaten off, not to mention the more legitimate wounds he received when in the Nagpore Irregular force. Believing, then, that sport is the best training for both soldier and civilian in India, we can honestly recommend Major Shakespear's book to every man going out. The instruction it gives appears to be perfect, bona fide, and not difficult to be comprehended. What clothing to wear, what arms to use, and where to get them, should be studied before the voyage, for London alone can furnish a thorough sportsman's outfit.

The sport itself is a somewhat different occupation from what we pick up in our own stubble and turnip fields. Mr. Briggs (whom we used to meet with our friend Mr. Punch), was certainly frightened when he first saw a cock-pheasant get up, but what would he say to the hog-spear, in which diversion he might possibly be cut in two by the animal's tusk. Hog-hunting, to our thinking, is the best amusement of all (practising from our quiet study, and listening to the interesting organ-boy), and it is, perhaps, the most dangerous; but of course the emperor of all the jungles is more preferred, the skin forming so showy a trophy. Major Shakespear got rid of an enormous number of these terrible brutes; but he was unsuccessful with the most celebrated—a tigress who had made off with no less than one hundred and forty-four human beings. However, after two or three days' hunting the jungle became too hot to hold her. She disappeared, and is supposed to have given up man-eating and taken to more respectable means of getting a living. Besides tigers, India furnishes panthers, bears, buffalo, bison, deer, neelgai, or blue cattle; red deer, the antelope, ibex, &c., and for centuries to come there will doubtless be quite sufficient to satisfy the demands of all comers.

There is a sameness and diffuseness in the incidents of the "Wild Sports," but it has real interest and value. A supplementary chapter on light irregular cavalry is well worthy of attention, although the Horse Guards would never recover the shock; but why such a chapter should adorn such a book it would take at least Lord Dundreary himself to explain.

**Popular Tales of the West Highlands.** Orally Collected. With a Translation by J. F. CAMPBELL. Vols. 3 and 4. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.

The two volumes just issued complete Mr. Campbell's collection of West Highland Tales. In many respects they will please better than their predecessors, being more light and fabulous in substance, and enriched with much material of a new description. They comprise mythological tales, fables, and Ossianic ballads, Ossianic controversy, British tradition in prose and poetry, mythology, Highland dress, Celtic ornaments, &c. The Gaelic student will furthermore be delighted with various glossarial "effects," as the scene-painters say; and, indeed, the ordinary reader, if he wish clearly to understand, must take notice of every explanation, whether it be in glossary or footnote. These are not volumes for hasty reading. No dandified misses need apply. But that liberal class which can appreciate quaintness and grotesque, will revel in many of the curiosities of Highland literature. The first story on the present list, "The Rider of Grianag," is particularly good. The hero, who slaughters three giants and rescues three Princesses, is always made to take the counsel of a raven. And whenever the raven gives him assistance the bird adds, "And thou shalt give me a quid of tobacco." Now, whether this means literally a pipeful of Virginia, or that "quid" is meant in the Latin sense, and corrupted by Highland ignorance, or what it all means, we shall leave to Mr. Campbell and the world to determine. Or perhaps Mr. Charles Dickens, great at ravens from his youth, will tell us if, in his experience, such a bird ever indulged in a bitter reflection hitherto confined to "down-East" gentlemen and British seamen. From the "British Traditions" we learn that many, even the King Arthur stories, are almost identical in detail with Gaelic legends. Queen Guenevere is boldly claimed for the north, or, at least, a partnership in that erring Majesty is claimed. Even our language owes some valuable peculiarities (including some slang) to the Gaelic. Thus, a favourite word in the mouth of Mr. Paul Bedford or Mr. Wright, "I twig!" is no more than "twig," to understand. But here Mr. Campbell is discovering nothing new. Our language, even to its slang, is collected from all languages. Travellers collect and adapt them, and they are rapidly handed down from class to class until speedily they seem to emerge as newly-coined words from the thieves' quarter of the Seven Dials and the rat-haunts of Golden-square. We ourselves recently discovered that London slang is largely indebted to Hindostanee jesting-words, picked up and adapted by English officers, and more than one of them as old as Robert Clive.

Mr. Campbell appears to have executed his undertaking with equal ability and ardour. He has minutely examined into the evidence for and against the authenticity of Ossian, and the verdict in favour of M'Pherson seems perfectly sound. The Highland dress makes an amusing chapter, but the woodcuts of costume given are not so satisfactory as evidence of antiquity as the originals may be. At all events, the kilt, or elongations of it, has been seen ancient enough in more than one country; and as for other parts of Highland costume, which are not many, it would be as well to renounce all claims on them in favour of the originality of Highlanders. Mr. Campbell's four volumes are well calculated to attract the south as well as the north.

## THE "NEGRO" QUESTION IN AMERICA.

The passage of the Bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia and its approval by President Lincoln are regarded as the doom of slavery in Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, and the whole of the Border States. This prospect suggests reflections of some moment to the more thoughtful of the correspondents of our contemporaries. One whose sympathies are Southern is allured at the prospect before liberated negroes, unless some scheme of colonisation be adopted:—

If they go South into the Cotton States, they will once again be sold into slavery; if they go to the West, they will find the Legislatures of every State passing laws to prevent their admission; and if they go to New York or the New England States in any considerable numbers, they will find it impossible to procure a subsistence, and will array against their admission thousands of property-holders and taxpayers who may have no personal or ethnological objection to them as negroes, and who may even have been Abolitionists in their time, but who will have a very great social objection to them as paupers, to be maintained in idleness at the expense of the community, or suffered to go at large to swell the ranks of crime and mendicancy. The longer the war lasts the greater becomes the probabilities that a partial or a general abolition of negro slavery will be its ultimate result, and, fearful of any influx of free negroes within their limits, such Western States as have not already passed laws to exclude them are about to revise their Constitution with that especial object. At a State Convention just held in the great free State of Illinois, for the amendment of the Constitution, it was resolved that for the future no negro or mulatto should be allowed to migrate into or settle in the State; and that no negro or mulatto previously domiciled within its boundaries should have the right of suffrage or hold any public office whatever. This amendment has yet to be submitted to the vote of the whole people; but, considering that most, if not all, of the Western States have adopted a similar law of exclusion against the African races, it seems most probable that the people of Illinois will ratify it, and that a new belt of fertile land will be shut against poor Sambo. The question is one of the highest interest to the people of this country, whatever may be the ultimate fate of the slaveholding States of the South. It is possible that the Southern Confederacy may achieve its independence with or without foreign intervention, but it is no longer probable that Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri can form a portion of it. There will be either a cotton and slaveholding Union confined to the Gulf States, or there will be a reabsorption of those States, slavery and all, into the old and triumphant Union, re-established by the bravery of the Irish and Germans of the Federal army. In either case slavery must disappear from the Border lands, and the "everlasting nigger," or the "eternal contraband," as it is the fashion to call him, will trouble this Republic in a new fashion as irritating as the old, and raise the question of black pauperism as distinguished from that of black slavery."

Apocryphal of the projected changes in Illinois, a Boston letter-writer, "A bitter Down-Easter," says that "the North-Western States have always evinced an aversion for the black race that is unknown in the East:—

Many coloured persons have come North since the beginning of the war, and have always been eager for employment, which has been found for them. The exertions made in their behalf have created ill-feeling toward them in the minds of the poorer classes of white labourers, who look upon negroes as their rivals, and who regard all that is done for them as so much lost to themselves. The Democrats take advantage of this prejudice, and feed feelings which they ought to labour to eradicate.

The same correspondent points to one mode of employing negroes which it will require courage on both sides to adopt.

It is understood that the Secretary of War has determined to employ negroes as soldiers, and that General Hunter, who has succeeded General Sherman at Port Royal, has received orders to enlist all men who shall offer themselves, be they black or white. Black soldiers will indeed be necessary in some places, as it would be difficult for northern white men to live there; and it is probable that the rebels will employ negroes largely, should the war be continued through the next six or seven months—and it is not reasonable to suppose that it can be brought to an end before the latter part of next autumn. It is on the cards that the rebels may all turn Abolitionists rather than Submissionists, and emancipate their slaves en masse. They would find their account in getting rid of their slaves, if they have determined not to submit, for continued resistance implies a cessation of their cotton-raising business; and of what earthly use could slaves be if they are not to be productively employed? All that has rendered slaveholding so lucrative, and made the slaveholders so powerful, is the American cotton monopoly; and, if the making and selling of cotton cannot be resumed for a year or two to come, that monopoly will be at an end, and the slaves would be just as much dead live stock on the hands of their owners. A remark made by Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, in the Confederate Congress, to the effect that very extreme measures would soon be taken to make a Northern conquest of the South impossible, has been construed to mean emancipation. This would be better for the Southern than to have their towns and cities held by black soldiers in Federal pay—better, I mean, as they look at things. Lord Macaulay, to convey the most forcible idea that even he could form of the anger of the English when James II. had Irish troops brought into England, says:—"The English felt as the white inhabitants of Charleston or New Orleans would feel if those towns were occupied by negro garrisons." He did not think that within fourteen years Charleston and New Orleans would be compelled to choose between hostile negro garrisons and negro savers; but what would have seemed absurd in 1848 is by no means unlikely to happen in 1862.

**THE ARMSTRONG 300-POUNDER.**—The 300-pounder Armstrong gun was on Wednesday proved at Shoeburyness as a smooth bore. The proof consisted of four rounds—the first with 63lb. of powder, the second with 70lb., the third with 80lb., and the fourth with 90lb. After the proof further experiments were carried on with the same gun, to ascertain the initial velocities obtained with large charges of different kinds of powder.

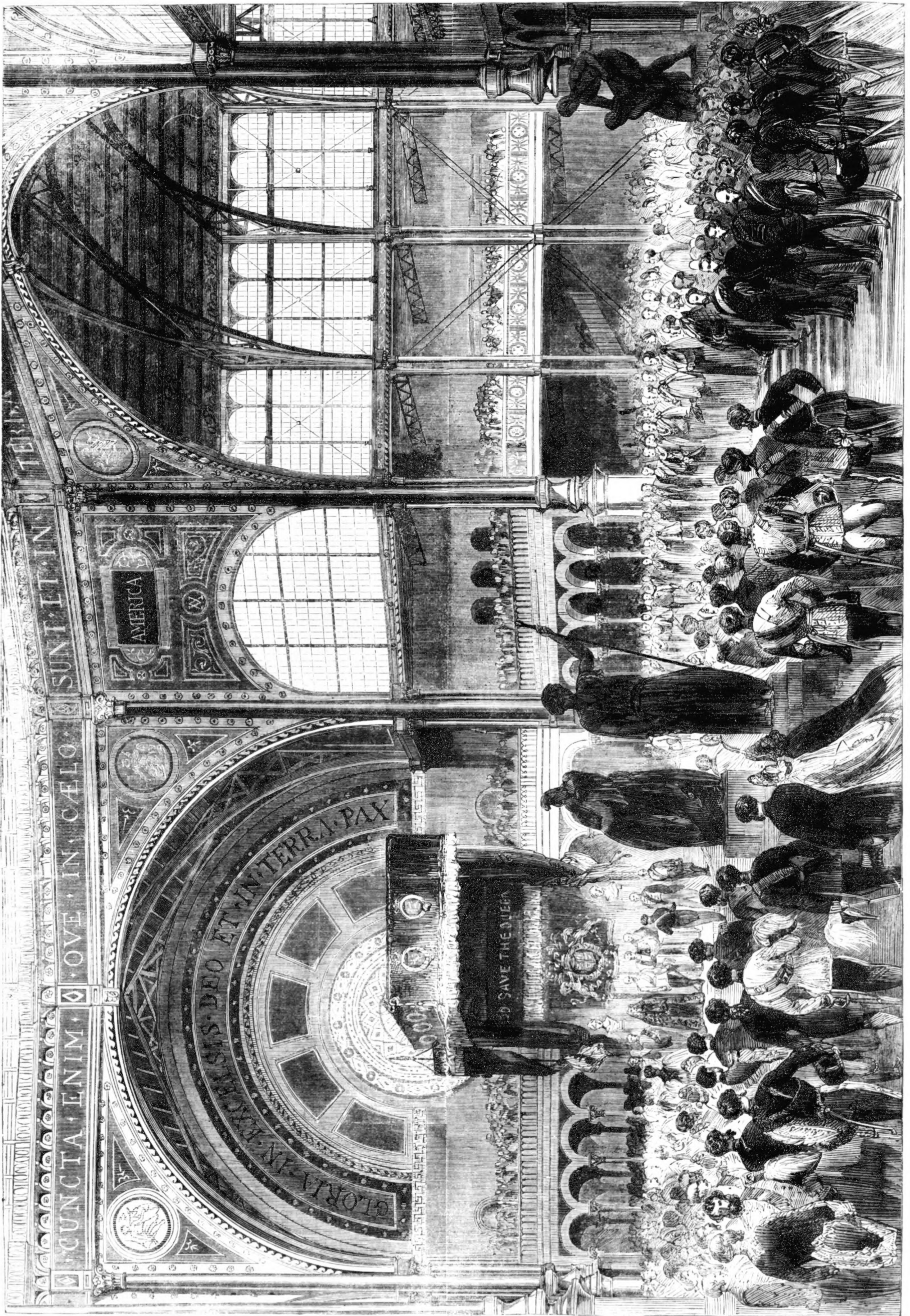
**AUSTRIA AND GARIBALDI.**—The red spectre that robs Austrian statesmen of their sleep (says a letter alder from Venice) is Garibaldi, who is every moment making his appearance, now on the summit of the Alps, menacing Tyrol, and now in the heart of Dalmatia, ready to support the insurgents of Montenegro and Herzegovina and to open the road to Hungary. Would you believe it that a Trieste journal, in order to quiet the minds of the soldiers or the German population of Tyrol and Styria, has not been ashamed to invent a fable worthy of a place beside the legends that are still much in vogue on the Rhine? According to this journal Garibaldi was killed in the battle of the Voltorno, and the person who pretends to be Garibaldi, though wonderfully like him, is quite a different man. Having passed some time at Caprera and left his red beard grow, this pretender came forth in the Garibaldian costume, and marvellously duped the public of Italy. Nay, it is possible that he would be duping them still to this hour had not the truth been fortunately discovered, and his incredible imposture exposed.

**IRON SHIPS AND FORTS.**—The relative merits of iron ships and fixed forts is discussed in a letter to one of his constituents by Sir S. M. Peto. He contends that the recent experiments at Shoeburyness afford additional arguments against fixed fortifications and in favour of floating batteries. He doubts, however, the utility of converting wooden ships into such floating batteries, and urges, as the least expensive in the end, the construction of iron ships of sufficient size to mount large guns in central batteries, protected by shields and fitted also to act as rams by the aid of powerful machinery.

**STATE OF WARSAW.**—The mourning has now been worn in Warsaw ever since the 8th of this month, the anniversary of last year's massacre. It is so universal that the police is entirely baffled in its attempts to stop it, although it has recourse to the most violent measures with that object. Cases have occurred of ladies having had their dresses torn off their backs by policemen in the open street; others have been imprisoned, and even flogged, for the same offence. Some particulars have been received respecting the unfortunate persons who were arrested by the police on the 10th, and since sentenced to serve in penal regiments or be imprisoned in fortresses for having left the cathedral when the Archbishop was beginning to preach. One of them, Godlewski, had not been in the church at all, but was arrested as he was coming out of a cab which had brought him to the church. Another, Wikarski, was arrested the next day on the testimony of a policeman, who said that he had seen him in the church; and, although he offered to produce witnesses to prove that he was in another part of the town at the time, Colonel Hatzfeld, the president of the commission refused to take their evidence.

**SIGNIFICANT NAMES.**—You will often be able to glean knowledge from the names of things. What a record of inventions is preserved in the names which so many articles bear of the place from which they first came, or the person by whom they were first invented! The "magnet" has its name from Magnesia. The "bayonet" tells us that it was first made at Bayonne; "worsted" that it was first spun at a village of the same name in the neighbourhood of Norwich; "cambrics" that they reached us from Cambray; "damask" from Damascus; the "damson" also is the "damascene" or "Damascus plum"; "dimity" from Damietta; "cordwain" or "cordovan" from Cordova; "currants" from Corinth; "indigo" (indicum) from India; "agates" from a Sicilian river, Achates; "jalap" from Xalapa, a town in Mexico; "parchment" from Bergamum; the "guinea," that it was originally coined (in the year 1633) of gold from the African coast, so called; "camel" that it was woven, at least in part, of camel's hair. The fashion of the cravat was borrowed from the Croats, or "Crobats," as they used in the sixteenth century to be called. Such has been the manufacturing process of England that we now send our calicoes and muslins to India and the East; yet the words give standing witness that we once imported them thence, for "calico" is from Calicut and "muslin" from Mauseil, a city in Asiatic Turkey. "Ermine" is the spoil of the American rat.—*Trench's Story of Words.*





OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,--THE CEREMONY OF DECLARING THE EXHIBITION OPEN.